

THE UNITED STATES
Army and Navy Journal,
AND GAZETTE
OF THE
REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXV.—1887-'88.

NEW YORK:
PUBLICATION OFFICE, NO. 240 BROADWAY.



ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXV.—NUMBER 1.
WHOLE NUMBER 1249

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1887.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

WITH this number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL we inclose an index of the yearly volume of fifty-two numbers which was completed with the issue of last week—the 1248th since the first appearance of the paper in 1863. With the coming month the JOURNAL enters upon the twenty-fifth year of its existence, having the advantage of a large subscription list, a larger advertising patronage than at any previous period of its existence. To those who may wish to bind the volume a title page will be furnished upon application. Subscribers who have no other use for the index will do well to preserve it as a military record of the twelve months ending with this week.

AN officer writes: "The practice marches and encampments required in the Department of the Platte, are much enjoyed by the enlisted men—giving, as they do, a relief from the monotony of barrack life. Great complaint is made of the blanket bag, generating as it does so much heat, that on a hot day it is almost impossible to carry it. Some change in this system is required."

THE commissioned officers of the Army, including the retired list, seem to have borne up remarkably well under the torrid weather which has prevailed during the current month. The mortality sheet for the month shows but two deaths—General McKee Dunn and Colonel George P. Andrews, retired. No vacancies are created on the retired list by these two deaths. Colonel Andrews was retired on account of age and not included in the 400 list. General Dunn was included in this list, but as the restoration of Major Runkle placed the number one in excess of the limit no retirements will follow his death.

THE Army Regulation Board while engaged upon the work of revision gave considerable attention to the subject of desertions in the Army, and in every possible instance where an amendment to a regulation would seem to assist in remedying the evil the change was recommended. Among other changes suggested with this object in view was one requiring that the soldier receive as nearly as practicable the full food supply allowed him, of which, in the opinion of the Board, he has been deprived for years. This recommendation, if approved by the Secretary of War, will practically abolish the post and regimental funds, as the full allowance of bread is to be issued. The Board do not recommend the total abolition of these funds, preferring to deal with the difficulty gradually. They, therefore, favor continuing to tax the ration issued for certain necessary expenses, such as those for baking and providing fuel. The Board, it is understood, favor maintaining the company fund, as it in no way reduces the soldiers' food supply.

THE appointment of Captain F. M. Ramsay as President of the Board to investigate and report upon the injuries sustained by the gun carriages of the U. S. S. *Atlanta* during the late unfortunate experience of that vessel at target practice, bids fair to settle several points of interest as to the responsibility for the free construction of expensive gun carriages on practically untried lines, and without subjecting any of these costly experiments to the test of experience before mounting them on

board our new men-of-war. This Board will undoubtedly inquire why a thoroughly tested and well approved iron gun-carriage, whose construction has been a specialty at the Washington Navy-yard for several years past, was thrown aside in favor of a carriage whose weaknesses were pointed out by more than one officer of experience. And if it shall be found that an English design was chosen, the inquiry will naturally be made as to why the American carriage was not tried with at least one of the new high powered guns, so that the imported idea might, in case of domestic failure, have some *raison d'être*.

To show how minutely the Navy Department officials of the United States Government issue their requirements, *Engineering* reproduces from the official circulars some of the restrictions by which the steel manufacturers are to be governed in their supply of steel. The first and last of the requirements are as follows:

The department shall have the right to keep agents or inspectors at the works, who will have free access to all parts thereof, and who will be permitted to examine freely the raw material, to witness all the processes of manufacture, and to examine all the contractor's records with reference to such matters.

Tests of any kind that are to be made by the contractor on his own account must be reported to the chief inspector beforehand, in order that the Government inspectors may have an opportunity to witness them.

With reference to these, our English contemporary says: "As regards the first, no government has the right to expect a private corporation to initiate, without compensation, Government officers into the secrets and methods of manufacture for which manufacturers have paid enormous sums either in acquiring royalties or the services of experienced superintendents and mechanics. Such demands are manifestly unjust, and the fact that they nowhere exist in private contracting is sufficient reason for their omission from Government contracts. We do not see where the Americans have found a prototype for such exaction, for Krupp, Whitworth, Armstrong, and many others rigidly exclude even the inspectors of their respective Governments from witnessing certain operations peculiar to their establishments, by which they can cheapen or increase production at the same time that they accomplish superior results. The departments should confine themselves to drawing the severest specifications for testing and inspection that experience teaches; but unless they are willing to pay additional sums for acquiring the art of manufacture they should make no such requirements of the manufacturers. Again, the makers who supply ordnance material make a variety of commercial products, with which the Government can have no relation, and there is no reason why inspecting officers should be given authority to acquire the information which could be so easily obtained if they are to be entitled to 'free access to all parts,' and to 'witness all the processes of manufacture, and to examine all the contractor's records.' Furthermore, any tests that the contractor may make on his own account to develop the character of the product should be in no way restricted or interfered with by Government officials."

THE Hawaiian "army" consists of one "Generalissimo," five Colonels, five Majors, one Adjutant-General, one Quartermaster-General, one Intelligence Officer, one engineer, one aide-de-camp, one adjutant, one captain, two lieutenants, eight sergeants, sixteen corporals, one bandmaster, twenty-four bandsmen and sixty privates.—*San Francisco Report.*

THE first instance of brevet promotion in our Service was the bestowal of the brevet rank of Major, for gallant conduct during the War of 1812, in the Indian assault on Fort Harrison, upon Zachary Taylor, then 1st Lieutenant of 7th Infantry.

THE famous brigade of the Old Guard of the Army of the Potomac, composed of three New York and two Philadelphia regiments, will dedicate their tablets at Gettysburg August, 1888. A brigade committee will meet at the office of Colonel Truesdale, No. 18 Broadway, New York City, August 1 at 2 p. m., to formulate the details for the reunion.

JUDGE SHIPMAN, of the United States Circuit Court, dismissed, July 18, both the bill and cross bill in the case of the Morse Arms Manufacturing Company, of New York, against the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, of New Haven, involving a patent for the extraction of cartridges from breech-loading guns. The case has been in litigation over thirteen years.

THE bronze equestrian statue of Major-General George Gordon Meade, U. S. A., which is to adorn Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, has been completed. The statue cost \$25,000. It is to stand in a pretty spot on the east side of Belmont avenue, near Horticultural Hall, and the General and his horse will face the West. The statue will be unveiled with imposing ceremonies on Oct. 18.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN, since his return from Chicago, says a Washington despatch, has reported to the Secretary of War that while there he had an interview with District Attorney Ewing x regard to the title papers of the Highwood military site and was informed by him that all the papers necessary for the formal transfer of the property to the U. S. will be returned to Washington not later than August 1. As soon as received Major-General Terry will be instructed to take formal possession of the ground. He has already been requested to select two companies of infantry for duty there.

FROM Paris, July 14, General O. B. Wilcox writes correcting the report that he intends to make an extensive tour through Europe, Egypt, and Palestine. His travels terminate at Switzerland. He says in this private letter: "I arrived at Antwerp, June 16. Lieutenants Cornwell and Taunt and Surgeon Siegfried, of the United States Navy, were on board. Had a pleasant passage. I ran through Holland and into Germany as far as Hanover and Berlin. Found German Army everywhere busy as bees, but from appearances at headquarters they are ready for war. The Army Corps at Berlin say they can start any day in two and a half hours with the whole corps, trains, etc. From all accounts France is equally busy getting ready. The Belgian Legislature has divided their frontier into sections for planes and estimates on fortifications."

G. C.-M. Orders 8, Headquarters Army, Jan. 28, 1887, announce the sentence of Recruit Ernest Barry, General Mounted Service, U. S. A., to dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for four years at the Leavenworth prison, his offence being desertion. Through some mistaken leniency Barry seems to have escaped the fulfilment of his sentence for we find him posing in the daily papers under the name of William J. Manning as a victim of cruel treatment by Army officers, Captain H. W. Wessells and Lieut. Geo. F. Chase, 3d Cavalry, being especially mentioned as the grand inquisitors in his case. Manning's doleful story had short currency however, as its contradiction followed hard on the next day. The case is summed up by the *New York Times*, which says. "Those whose sympathy was aroused by the story told in Chicago by William J. Manning of his awful sufferings at the hands of Regular Army officers will find from the facts recounted in another column this morning that their pity has been misplaced. 'Manning,' as he calls himself now, though he has had other names, is simply a picturesque, experienced, and highly gifted liar."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GEN. SALAMANCA has been appointed Captain-General of Cuba.

COLONEL GARRICK MALLERY, U. S. A., is a recent guest at the West Hotel, Minneapolis.

CAPTAIN REDMOND TULLY, 25th U. S. Infantry, is East from Fort Snelling on a long leave of absence.

CHAPLAIN S. M. MERRILL, U. S. A., of Fort Clark, Texas, has gone to Georgia to spend a few weeks' leave.

LIEUTENANT H. L. RIPLEY, 3d U. S. Cavalry, lately at Fort Leavenworth, has joined at Fort Davis, Texas.

GENERAL N. A. M. DUDLEY, Colonel 1st U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Fort Custer, Montana, is visiting in Boston.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BIGELOW, Jr., 10th U. S. Cav., has arrived at Washington and entered upon his new duties.

LIEUTENANT C. A. L. TOTTEN, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., on Wednesday from a week's leave.

CAPTAIN S. S. LEACH, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., of St. Louis, has removed his office to Boston, Mass., for the summer.

GENERAL R. C. DRUM, U. S. A., and family are passing the summer months at their suburban residence, Drift Hill.

LIEUTENANT M. M. MAXON, 10th U. S. Cavalry, visiting at Milwaukee, Wis., has had his sick leave extended two months.

MAJOR W. P. GOULD, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Gould, whose home is at Vincennes, Ind., are recent guests at the Ryan, St. Paul.

MAJOR J. M. BACON, 7th Cavalry, in consequence of recent movements of troops, changes base from Fort Totten to Fort Meade, D. T.

LIEUT. COL. A. K. ARNOLD, 1st Cavalry, bids farewell in a few days to friends at Fort Leavenworth, and will join his regiment in Montana.

COLONEL J. F. WADE, 5th Cavalry, has had but a short stay at Fort Riley, and now goes to Fort Reno, I. T., to establish regimental headquarters.

LIEUTENANT F. L. DODGE, 23d Infantry, of Fort Wayne, Mich., went to Lansing this week to act as judge of the competitive drill there, July 23.

LIEUT. EBEN SWIFT, 5th Cavalry, A. D. C. to Gen. Merritt, has taken temporary charge of the Engineer office, Headquarters Department of the Missouri.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 12th U. S. Inf., concentrated his regiment in good shape at Buffalo, July 26, and left the same day by boat for Duluth, en route to Dakota.

LIEUT. B. W. ATKINSON, 6th U. S. Inf., lately visiting relatives at Washington Barracks, D. C., will prolong his absence from Fort Leavenworth until the end of August.

LIEUT. HUNTER LIGGETT, 5th Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Totten, Dak., in succession to Lieut. A. J. Russell, 7th Cav., who goes to Fort Riley.

CAPT. W. B. KENNEDY, 10th Cavalry, has taken charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Atlanta, Ga., in succession to 1st Lieutenant C. H. Grierson, same regiment, who is on leave.

The Hon. Simon Cameron and party are now "doing Europe" and expect to remain until the end of September, visiting England, Scotland, France, Switzerland, and Germany.

CAPTAIN GAINES LAWSON, 25th U. S. Inf., an officer with a large experience of the management of camps, has been selected by Gen. Ruger to command the Department of Dakota rifle camp to be established at Fort Snelling in August.

FIRST LIEUT. A. L. SMITH, 4th Cavalry, who recently joined for duty at Fort Myer, Va., is described as a wiry, athletic young officer who has seen much hard service on the frontier, a strict disciplinarian, and has often proved in active service that he knows no feeling akin to fear.

LIEUT. THOMAS B. BRIGGS, U. S. A., retired, who is spending the summer in the vicinity of New York city, has recently been appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of department commander of the G.A.R. of Illinois. Mrs. Briggs was also appointed an aide on the staff of the department president of the woman's relief corps of Illinois.

COL. CHAS. SUTHERLAND, U. S. A., will prolong his stay at Lamington, N. J., until about the end of August. He was in Philadelphia this week, called there by the death of his mother. Lieut.-Col. Heger is acting as Medical Director of the Division of the Atlantic during his absence, and has taken his place on the Retiring Board at Governor's Island.

LIEUT. T. M. WOODRUFF, 5th U. S. Inf., on duty in the Signal Bureau, was in Baltimore a few days ago, inspecting the Signal Office there. Referring to his visit and to prospective curtailment of expenses, the Baltimore Sun says: "Instead of abolishing the signal service here or curtailing its good work, Baltimore should have in place of the present contracted, poorly located, shabby and badly furnished office, a suite of apartments in a tall building, commensurate in every way with the fair demands of a large commercial city in the general government."

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., says a correspondent of the New York *Times*, was a shipmate with Mr. Bateman on the voyage just closed. The old warrior rose every morning before 4 o'clock and went up on the "bridge" to see that the pilots were doing just what they ought to do. The world may not suspect that the marcher through Georgia missed his calling in wearing an army uniform, but for all that the old veteran is fully convinced that he would have done to far better advantage in the navy. No flattery quite so catching falls on the General's ear as compliments that tell him how well he does sail a vessel.

MAJOR G. F. BARSTOW, U. S. A., of Ft. McHenry, Md., is enjoying the sea breezes at Newport, R. I.

COLONEL J. G. C. LEE, U. S. A., left Chicago this week on an official trip to Winnebago, Wisconsin.

CAPTAIN H. C. CUSHING, 4th U. S. Art., left New London, Conn., on Monday, on a week's vacation.

ADJUTANT J. F. GUILFOYLE, 9th U. S. Cav., has rejoined at Fort Robinson, Neb., from a fortnight's leave.

LIEUTENANT A. J. LASSEIGNE, 7th U. S. Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.

CAPTAIN W. C. MANNING, 23d U. S. Inf., will leave Fort Mackinac, Mich., in August for a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

MAJOR CHAS. J. WILSON, Paymaster, U. S. Army, lately at Omaha, was expected in St. Louis this week to establish his office there.

LIEUTENANT A. G. TASSIN, 12th U. S. Inf., an able French linguist, has succeeded to the command of Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H.

LIEUTENANT J. H. BEACOM, 3d Inf., has left Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for Fort Sherman, Idaho, in charge of recruits for the 4th Infantry.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL MUNSON, 9th Inf., was in San Francisco last week, being examined by the Retiring Board presided over by General Howard.

LIEUTENANT LEA FEBIGER, 23d Inf., has returned to Fort Brady, Mich., from a visit to Marquette to give his testimony in a civil case being tried there.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. S. BLACK, U. S. A., joined at Fort Bliss, Tex., early in the week, and Assistant Surgeon S. G. Cowdry then left for the North on leave.

LIEUTENANT W. E. AYER, 12th U. S. Infantry, is holding the fort at Oswego, N. Y. (Ontario), until the arrival of Sanderson's company of the 11th Infantry.

LIEUTENANT P. G. WOOD, 12th U. S. Inf., whose company has gone to Dakota, remains at Fort Niagara for a short time to transfer his quarter master and commissary matters.

CAPTAIN O. W. POLLOCK and Lieut. J. K. Thompson, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Porter, N. Y., are now temporary members of the Fort Niagara garrison, and will remain there until September.

LIEUTENANT L. W. V. KENNEDY, A.-D.-C. to Gen. Crook, has relinquished charge of the Engineer office at Headquarters, Department of the Platte, to Lieut. Hiram Chittenden, Corps of Engineers.

GENERAL RANDOLPH B. MARCY, U. S. A., has promised to write for *Outing* a series of articles on big game hunting in the West. The General, now a man of 75 years or so, is still an ardent and experienced sportsman.

LIEUTENANT H. C. CARBAUGH, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., this week, having transferred his quartermaster duties at Creedmoor to Lieut. E. B. Babbitt, 5th Artillery, of Fort Wadsworth.

CAPTAIN C. F. ROE, 11th U. S. Infantry, whose company is due at Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, in a few days, has been found incapacitated for active service and been granted an indefinite sick leave. He is residing at Newark, N. J.

MAJOR CHAS. MCCLURE, Pay Department, U. S. A., arrived at El Paso, Tex., last week and relieved Maj. G. F. Robinson, paymaster, who left with his family this week for his new station, San Francisco. There he relieves Maj. Witcher, who then starts for Newport Barracks, Ky.

MAJOR L. H. CARPENTER, 5th Cavalry, has now got his garrison at Fort Myer, Va., partially settled, and Captains Lawton and Anderson are busy getting their troops into good shape. It is needless to say officers and men, and, indeed, the horses are well pleased with their new surroundings.

CAPTAIN J. D. G. KNIGHT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., left New York this week with the 22d Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., marching to Peekskill, to give it some instruction in the elementary branches of field fortifications. The assignment of Capt. Knight to this duty is highly appreciated by the regiment.

THE marriage of Lieut. E. J. Spencer, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Miss Katie Tritle, daughter of ex-Governor Tritle of Arizona, was to take place at Prescott on Thursday of this week, July 28. After the marriage the married couple come East, as Lieut. Spencer enters upon duty at West Point, August 28.

CAPT. H. W. LAWTON and his Troop "B," 4th Cav., says the New York *Times*, have well earned their transfer to a "soft place" for a time. But Troop "B" is only one hard-working portion of a hard-working regiment. Of the eleven troops serving in Arizona, the aggregate of distances marched was 21,484 miles, and the average per troop 1,953.

JOHN O'CONNELL, son of Capt. J. J. O'Connell, U. S. A., and grandson of James LaBoutillier, Sr., has just received the appointment to West Point from the First District of Ohio. Young O'Connell's friends, both military and civil, are congratulating him on his prospects. At the last June examination at Woodward High School his average in geometry was 99 per cent., one of the best mathematical averages on record, and there is small reason to doubt that the handsome young fellow will leave the Point a full fledged member of the Corps of Engineers.—*Commercial Gazette*.

CAPT. HENRY ROMNEY, 5th U. S. Inf., now in Helena on a tour of inspection of Grand Army posts, meets Chief Justice McConnell under rather peculiar circumstances. He met him once before. It was during the civil war, when the two gentlemen were on opposite sides. It was in Tennessee, and Captain Romney was in command of a battalion that captured a Confederate force, among whom was our present Chief Justice. The two gentlemen got together July 14, and, by recalling incidents, satisfied each other that their former meeting was under the circumstances mentioned.—*Billings Gazette*.

LIEUTENANT E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Artillery, was at Newport, R. I., this week.

MRS. GRANT, who is at Long Branch, is expecting a visit from her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, in August.

LIEUTENANT J. B. RODMAN, 20th U. S. Infantry, took an active part in the sham battle and parade at Oneonta, N. Y., July 27.

F. A. SAWYER, once a United States Senator from South Carolina, is now a clerk in the Quartermaster-General's office, Washington.

GENERAL H. J. HUNT, U. S. A., visited old friends at Newport, R. I., this week, and was the guest of Col. Best, commandant of Fort Adams.

CAPTAIN G. S. ANDERSON, 6th Cavalry, expected to leave Fort Myer, Va., this week for Del Norte, Col., as witness in a civil case pending there.

LIEUTENANT W. H. JOHNSTON, Jr., 16th Infantry, son of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Johnston, Chief Paymaster, Dept. of Dakota, is in St. Paul, Minn., visiting his father.

CAPTAIN C. B. SEARS, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., has been on a flying trip to look after the work of improving the Missouri river near Fort Benton, Montana.

MAJOR ASA BIRD GARDNER, LL.D., Judge Advocate, U. S. A., is at Newport, R. I., to attend to his functions as Secretary of the General Society of the Cincinnati.

The President has appointed Charles Chaillé Long of New York to be Secretary of Legation and Consul-General at Corée. Col. Long will sail for Corée in about three weeks.

CAPT. E. F. GARDNER, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., who left Sackett's Harbor this week to accompany the 12th Inf. to Duluth, will thereafter go to Fort Reno, I. T., for new station.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL FARNSWORTH, Capt. Taylor, and Mr. Tolman, of the War Department, examined Disbursing Clerk Yeatman's accounts on Wednesday and found them correct in every particular.

CAPTAINS JOSEPH HALE and John W. Hannay, 31 Inf., have gone from Fort Shaw to Fort Missoula, M. T., under orders from Gen. Ruger, for special service in connection with target practice matters.

LIEUT. A. SLAKER, 1st U. S. Artillery, and family, return to Alcatraz Island, Cal., in a few days, from a two months' sojourn at Santa Cruz. Mrs. Laura Sprig Foster (Mrs. Slaker's sister) has been spending the summer with them.

SERGEANT MASON, formerly of the 21 U. S. Artillery, made famous for having shot at Guiteau during his trial for the murder of President Garfield, is now a prosperous and very quiet farmer in Orange County, Virginia. He, with Betty and several babies, are reported to be perfectly comfortable in all respects.

INSP. GENERAL BAIRD sails July 30 for France to witness the manoeuvres of the French troops, which take place in September next. Col. Hasbrouck, the other representative of our Army, detailed for the duty, will not leave New York before July 15. Maj. Farnsworth will act as Inspector General during the absence of Gen. Baird.

Mrs. HANCOCK, widow of Major-General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., it is said, will be appointed Postmaster of Washington, D. C., which carries with it, we believe, a salary of \$5,000 a year. The Critic says: "The news purports to come through a legitimate source and direct from the White House, but, like much of the news that crops out in a heated spell, is liable to a heavy discount." We shall hope to see the report verified.

The Brackett News of July 23 has the following Fort Clark items: "Monday night Dr. Lauderdale, U. S. A., gave one of his instructive and enjoyable entertainments in the open air at the band stand. The views presented consisted of scenes in Europe. These treats are thoroughly enjoyed, and all feel grateful to the doctor for the pleasure.... Miss May L. Smith, the little daughter of the commandant of Fort Clark, gave a party to which her friends were invited, last week.

C. B. LOWER, a private in Co. K of the old Pennsylvania Bucktails during the war, has been granted a medal of honor for continuing in the battle of the Wilderness after being wounded; for participation in the battles of Spotsylvania, North Ann River and Bethesda Church while still suffering from his wound, and for escaping from the Confederates while being transported from Libby Prison to Andersonville by jumping from a moving train and making his way across the mountains into West Virginia and thence back to his command.

GEN. SHERMAN was carefully adjusting a pair of enormous spectacles, with thick tortoise shell rims, on his nose, on the evening of July 26, says the New York *Herald*, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The care the General observed in this operation was mainly due to the state of his nose, which was of a bright red color, with the skin peeling off in spots. "Yes, I'm just back from three weeks' trip on the yacht *Meteor*," said the General. "We—that is Commodore A. E. Bateman, the owner of the *Meteor*, and his wife, with a party of mutual friends, including ex-Assistant Secretary Charles E. Coon, of the United States Treasury—started from New York three weeks ago to-morrow. The *Meteor*, which is a very fast and seaworthy steam yacht, had a fine trip to Halifax, and thence up the St. Lawrence to Quebec. No one was sea-sick, everybody had a big appetite, and, as far as I am concerned, the voyage was one of the most delightful episodes of my life. I left Quebec yesterday and came down by rail to Caldwell's, on Lake George, where my family is staying for the summer. I arrived here in the city this morning and feel very much braced up by the trip." "Where do you expect to spend the rest of the summer?" asked the reporter. "I shall divide my time between this city and Lake George. There is considerable work for me to do, as, for example, this paper which I am preparing for the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in Detroit on September 12. Yes, I shall attend the convention of the Grand Army of the Republic at St. Louis in September as a delegate from Missouri."

JOHN ERICSSON will celebrate his 84th birthday on Sunday next, July 31.

1ST LIEUTENANT JOHN BIGELOW JR., 10th Cav., and Asst. Surg. H. P. Birmingham, are the only army officers registered at the War Department this week.

LIEUTENANT D. F. STILES, 10th U. S. Inf., arrived at Fort Leavenworth this week for special service in connection with the approaching rifle competitions.

THE question of a successor to the late Chief Engineer Snyder, U. S. N., superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Building, was settled on Saturday last, when the Secretaries of the three Departments met and selected Chief Engr. Thom Williamson for the duty. The President made the designation, as required by law, on the following Wednesday and the necessary detail was immediately made by the Secretary of the Navy, to take effect Aug. 1. Mr. Williamson is at present on waiting orders and is residing at his old home in Warrenton, Va., where he has been since Jan. 6, 1887, when he returned from a tour of duty as Fleet Engineer of the Pacific Squadron.

News comes by way of London that Congressman Patrick Collins, of Massachusetts, says that Wm. H. Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, came to him several days before his departure for Europe and asked him whether he would accept the Secrecyship of War. To this Mr. Collins replied: "Mr. Barnum, what led you to suppose that I had an appetite for second hand food or would wear second-hand clothes?" As English detectives have since gone through Mr. Collins's baggage with a fine tooth comb in a search for dynamite, probably his appointment as Secretary would be immediately followed by a declaration of war against England.

A SUIT entered Saturday last against Jay R. Smith and the Equitable Insurance Co. by Mrs. Annie L. Powell, widow and administratrix of Lieut. J. S. Powell, late of the Signal Service, sets forth that Lt. Powell at his death was indebted to Smith in a sum unknown to the widow, but that pay vouchers to the amount of \$522, has been assigned to him, as well as a life insurance of \$2,000 in the Equitable Co. She alleges that the assignments of pay fully paid the debt, but that Smith holds to the life insurance policy and declines to make known the amount of the debt or to make a settlement. She prays that the insurance money may be paid to her, and that Smith be required to disclose his claim.

THE Vancouver Independent of July 20, says:

The wife of Lieut. C. F. Roe, 2d Cav., Fort Walla Walla, is visiting friends at Tacoma.... Col. Thos. M. Anderson, 14th Inf., and wife, Lieut. J. A. Buchanan and wife, and Mrs. Hobey, have returned from their trip to Puget Sound.... Capt. G. M. Downey, 21st Inf., well known in Vancouver, ordered before a retiring board, has been in poor health for several years.... Lieut. C. W. Mason, 4th Inf., and Lieut. J. F. O'Neill, 14th Inf., having successfully completed their course of studies at the military school of application, rejoin at Boise Barracks and Vancouver Barracks Sept. 1.

LIEUT. H. H. COSTON, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., July 20, on a month's leave.

CAPT. W. S. MUSE, U. S. Marine Corps, returned last week to Norfolk, Va., from a month's leave.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR HICHORN, U. S. N., was a guest this week at the Ocean House, Newport, R. I.

P. A. SURGEON J. C. BYRNES, U. S. N., will leave Norfolk, Va., on Monday next on a month's vacation.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR PHILIP HICHORN, U. S. Navy, was a guest early in the week at the Astor House, New York City.

CAPTAIN GEO. BROWN, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., on Monday, for the North. Capt. P. H. Cooper, U. S. N., is acting commandant during his absence.

LIEUT. GEO. H. PETERS, U. S. N., was a recent guest at Atlantic City, having gone there as a partial relief from the late torrid wave. Lieut. Peters' stay was necessarily brief, as stern duty called him elsewhere.

THE marriage of Mr. Henry A. Horst, a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1882, to Miss Hattie Clitherall Hall, took place in Mobile, July 11. Mr. Horst, since resigning in 1883, has been engaged in business in Mobile.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Comdr. C. D. Cotton, Lieut. J. M. Robinson, Lieut. R. R. Ingersoll, Ensign Wilson S. Buchanan, Lieut. Fred. Conklin, Lieut. J. P. Merrell, and Lieut. J. V. B. Bleeker.

MRS. PERKINS, wife of Capt. G. H. Perkins, U. S. Navy, gave a delightful children's party July 28 at DeRham cottage, Newport, R. I. The principal feature of the entertainment was the capital sleight-of-hand tricks by Lieut. Bleeker, U. S. N.

CHIEF ENGINEER R. B. HINE, U. S. N., left Washington on the July 26th, en route for Lake George, where it is his intention to pass a portion, at least, of the present heated term. During a brief stay in New York Mr. Hine was warmly welcomed by many friends.

LIEUT. COMDR. CHAS. T. HUTCHINS, U. S. N., and family, have engaged summer quarters in the Catskills, and will take up a residence at Meade's Hotel. This officer has been on duty at the Naval Academy during the recently completed academic year, and will probably continue at that station until June, 1888.

THE assignment of Commander B. H. McCalla to the command of the *Enterprise*, now nearly ready for commission at New York, will create a vacancy at the Department difficult to fill. Commander McCalla has been on continuous duty in the Bureau of Navigation since early in 1882, his last cruise having ended in October, 1881. Although no certainty exists as to the final destination of the *Enterprise*, it is safe to say that her initial duty will be under the authority of Rear Admiral Luce on the Home Station. Ultimately, however, it is believed that the *Enterprise* will be ordered to the Mediterranean, that station standing in much need of additional force.

LIEUT. COMMANDER A. R. MCNAIR, U. S. N., and family, are spending a portion of the summer at Newport, R. I., being visitors at the Chalet, Haddon Hill.

CIVIL ENGINEER M. T. ENDICOTT, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., this week from a trip to Warrenton, where he has placed his family for the summer.

AMONG the recent arrivals at the Cooper House, Cooperstown, is noted the wife and family of Rear Admiral D. L. Braine, U. S. N. Mrs. Braine will probably remain at Cooperstown until the advent of cooler weather, when she will return to Brooklyn. It is surmised that Rear Admiral Braine will shortly ask to be retired from the active list under the operation of the law allowing voluntary retirement after forty years on the active list. Admiral Braine entered the Navy from Texas on the 30th of May, 1840. Should he retire, the vacancy created in the list of Commodores will be filled by the promotion of Capt. J. G. Walker, the present head of the Navigation Bureau.

COMM. GHERARDI, of the U. S. Navy, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has gone to Long Branch for a needed rest from the trials and tribulations of the politico-official life imposed upon the commandant of this important naval station. The commodore has leave of absence for two weeks, and all of this time will be spent by the sea. During Comm. Gherardi's absence the duties of commandant will be performed by Capt. A. P. Cooke, U. S. N. Comm. Gherardi's health is not regarded as at all satisfactory, and he goes to Long Branch under medical advice. On August 24 this officer will be promoted to the grade of rear admiral, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Rear Admiral Franklin on that day. This latter officer has been ordered home, and will arrive in the United States before being retired.

RECENT DEATHS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM MCK. DUNN, U. S. Army, retired, formerly Judge Advocate-General of the Army, died July 24, at his country residence, Maplewood, Fairfax County, Va., in his 72d year. General Dunn was born Dec. 12, 1813, in what was then Indian Territory. He received a classical education and was graduated at the Indiana State College in 1832 and at Yale College in 1835. He then studied law, and after being admitted to the Bar entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he attained eminence. In 1848 he was a member of the State House of Representatives and in 1850 was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. He was elected a Representative from Indiana to the Thirty-sixth Congress as a Republican and was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress. He was the candidate of his party, but was defeated for re-election to the Thirty-eighth Congress. He was an earnest supporter of the Union cause in the late war, and while still a member of Congress served in West Virginia, as an aide on McClellan's staff. In March, 1863, he was appointed Major and Judge-Advocate of Volunteers, and in June, 1864, was promoted to be a Colonel and Assistant Judge Advocate-General in the Regular Army. He was brevetted Brigadier-General March, 1865, for faithful, meritorious and distinguished service. He was appointed Judge Advocate-General of the Army with the rank of Brigadier-General, Dec. 1, 1873, held the office until Jan. 22, 1881, when he was placed on the retired list, having passed the age of 62. His son, Major W. M. Dunn, U. S. A., was present and superintended the arrangements for the funeral, which took place July 26. The pall-bearers represented the Army and Navy, the Senate, the Supreme Court, the Washington Monument Society and the Presbyterian Church. A detachment of troops from Washington Barracks was also present. General Dunn was a most benevolent man, always ready to assist the needy and his charity was bountifully dispensed. He was a director of the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, a trustee of Columbia College and a member of the Washington Monument Society. Since his retirement he has resided almost continually at his beautiful suburban home, Duan-Loring, on the Washington and Ohio Railroad. Mrs. Dunn and four children survive him.

Mrs. NANCY MONSELL BOOTH, the widow of William Chatfield Booth and the mother of Miss Mary L. Booth, editor of *Harper's Bazaar*, died on Friday, July 22, at Greenport, Long Island. She was over eighty-five years of age, and up to the day before her death, when she was stricken with paralysis, she possessed all her faculties and was apparently in excellent health. She was greatly loved by all who knew her, and her death will be deeply felt. Her daughter is travelling in Europe. Her husband was an intimate friend of President Lincoln and President Arthur, and by the former was appointed to a prominent position in the New York Custom House, which he held until his death in 1876. Besides Miss Booth, Mrs. Booth leaves three children; Capt. Charles A. Booth, acting quartermaster at Fort Monroe; Mrs. N. D. King, No. 604 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, at whose home she lived, and W. E. Booth, a well known stock broker. The funeral was held at the home of her sister, Mrs. Julia A. Cleaves, at Greenport. Mrs. Booth was an active member of the North Reformed Church in Clermont Ave., Brooklyn.

Mrs. CHAS. LOWELL STEWARD SPENCE, who died at "Strontia," Baltimore County, Md., July 20, aged 67, was a son of Capt. Robt. Traill Spence, U. S. N., who entered the Service in 1800, was made a captain in 1815, and died in 1838. The deceased gentleman was well known as a diplomat and man of letters. After the ratification of the treaty between the U. S. and Persia, Mr. Spence was appointed by President Buchanan as the official to exchange ratifications with the Persian Government at Teheran, and to purchase the presents given to Eastern potentates on such occasions. In recognition of his valuable services he was decorated by the Shah Persia, with the order of "The Sun and Lion." Mr. Spence remained abroad near 30 years, visiting the principal cities of Europe, Asia and Africa. Like his cousin Hon. James Russell Lowell, ex-minister to the Court of St. James, he was a fine linguist, a man of cultivated tastes, and of extensive and accurate information on a variety of subjects.

DOROTHEA L. DIX, who had a national reputation as a philanthropist, died July 19 at Trenton, N. J., at an advanced age. During the war she was superintendent of nurses in hospitals, and was a second Florence Nightingale. Miss Dix was a woman of great energy, and, from the success which accompanied her efforts, she must have been also a woman of great tact and wisdom. Her useful life was an example on a great scale of what thousands of women, gifted like her with sense and an ardent zeal for good, are doing for the world's unfortunate.

We record with regret the death at San Francisco July 16, of Dr. Thomas T. Cabaniss, formerly an Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, in his 31st year. The deceased gentleman, we believe, rendered efficient service in the Modoc War some years ago, and at other places, and was well known and highly respected on the Pacific coast. He had literary tastes and was an occasional contributor to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GENERAL JAMES M. COMLY, editor and proprietor of the Toledo (Ohio) *Commercial*, who entered the Service in President Hayes's regiment, the 3rd Ohio, rose to be colonel, and was brevetted brigadier general for gallant services in the field, died July 26 of heart and lung trouble.

MRS. MARION C. DEXTER, daughter of the late Colonel Trueman Cross, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., died at Baltimore, July 11, 1887. Colonel Cross entered the Army in 1814 and was killed by Mexicans in April, 1846, near the present Fort Brown, Tex.

MRS. MARY SUTHERLAND, mother of Col. Charles Sutherland, U. S. Army, died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 22, in the 85th year of her age. The deceased lady was the widow of the Hon. Joel B. Sutherland, and was highly respected and loved for her many virtues.

GEORGE STAYLEY, who had been employed at the New York Navy-yard longer than any other man in Brooklyn, died July 25. Since 1839 through all changes he managed to retain his place in the yard's sail loft.

MRS. CHARLES T. CHAPLINE, who died suddenly in Washington July 16, was the sister of Paymaster McDonald, U. S. N. The remains were interred at Minersville, Pa.

MR. GEO. H. PATCH, military editor of the Boston Globe, and ex-commander of the Massachusetts Department G. A. R., died from pneumonia July 26.

SAMUEL S. VAIL, the oldest veteran of the War of 1812, died at Southold, Long Island, last week, aged 98.

TESTS FOR STEEL PLATES.

THE circular prescribing tests to be applied to the steel required for the construction of the hull and machinery of the Newark and other vessels for which bids are to be opened on Aug. 8 next, were distributed among the steel contractors the latter part of last week. It is not at all satisfactory to the steel manufacturers. They have been at the Navy Department in full force this week endeavoring to secure a number of modifications in the more important particulars. They consider the tests for both tensile strength and elastic limits entirely too high for the thickness of material required. The Secretary seems anxious to secure the best material possible and will hold the contractors to the tests, if possible.

The following are the more important differences between the tests laid down in the new circular and those prescribed for the vessels now building:

In the new circular the ingot tests are practically done away with, as such tests are entirely for the benefit of the manufacturer. For finished material the average of four test pieces must show a tensile strength of at least 60,000 pounds per square inch of original cross-section, an elongation in 8 inches of at least 25 per centum. If but one of such pieces shall fail below 60,000 pounds, but not below 55,000 pounds, in tensile strength per square inch of original cross-section, or below 25 per centum or not below 25 per centum in elongation, showing either or both of such deficiencies, and the average result of the tests of the four pieces shall show a tensile strength above 60,000 pounds and an elongation above 25 per centum, the heat shall be accepted if all other conditions of test are fulfilled. If if two of such pieces shall fail below 60,000 pounds or an elongation of 25 per centum, or if each of the two pieces shall fail in either characteristic, the heat shall be rejected.

The physical properties required of material for defective decks are:

Tensile Strength.—I. Between 60,000 and 70,000 pounds per square inch, with an elongation of 25 to 28 per cent. II. Between 70,000 and 80,000 pounds per square inch, with an elongation of 23 to 25 per cent. III. Between 80,000 and 90,000 pounds per square inch, with an elongation of 19 to 22 per cent.

For Boiler-shell Plates.—The elongation in 8 inches must not be less than 20 per cent, for the piece cut in the direction of the rolls, and not less than 18 per cent, for the piece cut at right angles thereto; and the average ultimate strength of the two pieces must not be less than 70,000 pounds nor more than 76,000 pounds per square inch of original cross-section, and the average elastic limit of the two pieces must not be less than 30,000 pounds per square inch of original cross-section.

For furnace and flange-plates the average elongation of the two pieces shall not be less than 26 per cent, and the average ultimate strength of the two pieces shall not be less than 50,000 nor more than 60,000 pounds per square inch of original cross-section, and the average elastic limit of the two pieces shall not be less than 34,000 pounds per square inch of original cross-section.

These plates shall not show more than .03 of 1 per cent. of phosphorus.

A new provision is also inserted requiring the manufacturer to furnish the steel inspectors with suitable office quarters while making inspections.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 52, H. Q. A., July 16, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Par. 1947 of the Regulations (as amended by G. O. 80, of 1881, and No. 21, of 1883, from this office) is further amended to read as follows:

1947. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation for the regimental and company desk prescribed in Army Regulations; for staff officers, the books, papers, and instruments necessary to their duties; for medical officers, their medical chest; and for all officers of the Army on changing station (including graduates of the U. S. Military Academy when joining their first stations as officers of the Army), the books belonging to the United States for which they are responsible, and all professional books which they may certify as belonging to them individually, and pertaining to their duties and profession—such books to be considered not as personal but as public baggage. Invoices of packages turned over to the shipping officer shall in all cases be accompanied by the official certificate of the officer as to the character of the books. A certified copy of the certificate will be attached to the bill of lading issued by the officer at the initial point of shipment.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF TEXAS, July 20, 1887.

Fixes the named amounts, for pay of extra duty men at posts monthly, to take effect August 1:

The number and character of men on extra duty at each post will be fixed by the Commanding officer and limited to the actual wants of the post. In no case will the allowance made be exceeded, except on authority from these headquarters. Money saved from the allotment for any month may be used to pay extra duty men employed subsequently; but such savings must not be anticipated.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. E. M. Heyl, Insp'r. Gen., will proceed to Fort Clark, Camp at Eagle Pass, Camp Del Rio, Camp Pena Colorado, Fort Davis, Hancock and Bliss, Texas, on public business (S. O. 81, July 18, D. Texas).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

John W. Hurley, a mounted messenger in the Quartermaster General's office, had his left leg broken below the knee, July 22, by his horse falling on him.

Post Commanders will cause all pillow sacks and bed sacks not required, to be sent to the Q. M. Depot, Philadelphia, invoiced to Capt. John V. Furey, A. Q. M. (S. O. 68, July 19, D. Platte.)

S. O. 162, relating to Commissary Sergts. Albert Kehrie and Wm. Minser, is revoked, and Commissary Sergt. Albert Kehrie will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and report for duty (S. O., July 23, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Major Charles L. Wilson, Paymr., is relieved from duty in the Dept. Platte (S. O. 68, July 19, D. Platte.)

Payments on muster of July 31 will be made as follows: Major Albert S. Towar, Paymr., at Fort Wayne, Mich. Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, N. Y. H. Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., at Fort Wood, N. Y. H. Major George W. Baird, Paymr., at Fort Warren, Mass. Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., at Forts Schuyler and Columbus, N. Y. H. Major Henry Clayton, Paymr., at Forts Porter and Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 154, July 28, Div. Atlantic.)

The verbal instructions directing Major Wm. H. Eckels, Paymr., to pay the troops at Fort Totten, D. T., first, are confirmed (S. O. 70, July 20, D. Dak.)

Major J. C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 85, July 23, Dept. Texas).

Major Charles McClure, Paymr., will take station at El Paso, Texas, July 20 (S. O. 85, July 23, Dept. Texas).

Major Geo. F. Robinson, Paymr., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 85, July 23, Dept. Texas).

Medical Department.

Capt. George McCreery, ast. surg., will accompany the 7th Cav. to Fort Riley, and then return to Fort Meade (S. O. 70, July 20, D. Dakota).

Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, ast. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and report for duty (S. O. 151, July 23, Div. Atlantic.)

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Henry G. Burton, ast. surg., is extended three months on account of sickness (S. O., July 26, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, ast. surg., is relieved from duty at Madison Barracks, N. Y., to take effect upon the completion of his temporary service with the 12th Inf., and will report for duty to the C. O., Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 10, is granted Col. David L. Magruder, surgeon (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Anthony Heger, surgeon, is detailed a member of the Army retiring board at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., vice Col. Charles Sutherland, surg., relieved (S. O., July 21, H. Q. A.)

So much of S. O. 156, as directs Major Peter J. A. Cleary, surgeon, to report to the C. O., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T., and so much as relates to Major Daniel G. Caldwell, surgeon, is revoked, and Major Cleary will, instead, report for duty to the C. O., Fort Assiniboine, Montana (S. O., July 22, H. Q. A.)

Ast. Surg. R. R. Ball, Fort Riley, will report to the C. O., 5th Cav., for duty with the troops of that regiment changing station. He will proceed with the command until the troops separate, when he will accompany those for Fort Elliott to their destination (S. O. 74, July 18, Dept. Mo.)

A. A. Surg. J. B. Ferguson will, to Duluth, Minn., accompany that portion of the 11th Inf., ordered to move via Pierre, and from Duluth will accompany the portion of the 12th Inf. destined for Forts Sully and Bennett, D. T. Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, ast. surg., will, from Duluth, accompany that portion of the 12th Inf. destined for Forts Abraham Lincoln and Yates, D. T. Capt. Louis M. Maus, ast. surg., will, from Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., accompany that portion of the 11th Inf. ordered to move via Bismarck, and Capt. Harry O. Perley, ast. surg., will, from St. Paul, accompany that portion of the same regiment ordered to move via Pierre (S. O. 68, July 18, D. Dakota).

Hosp. Steward Ludwig Stamm is relieved from duty in the Dept. Mo. (S. O. 75, July 19, Dept. Mo.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

The Divisions of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., have been placed under the charge of Majors Charles W. Raymond, James C. Post and Capt. Thomas Turtle.

Col. Geo. H. Mendell, C. E., will proceed from San Francisco to San Diego on public business (S. O., July 22, H. Q. A.)

Major Milton B. Adams, C. E., will proceed from Burlington, Vt., to Fort Montgomery, N. Y., on public business (S. O., July 22, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Hiram M. Chittenden, C. E., is announced as Engineer Officer of the Department of the Platte, and will relieve 2d Lieut. L. W. V. Kenyon, A. D. C., from that duty (G. O. 7, July 16, D. Platte).

Leave for two months, to take effect about the first week in August, is granted Lieut. Col. Adelbert R. Buffington, O. D. (S. O., July 22, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Henry Metcalfe, Ord. Dept., will proceed from West Point, N. Y., to the following named points on public business: Cambria Ironworks, Johnstown, Pa., Midvale Steel Works, and Frankford Arsenal Proving Ground, Sandy Hook; National Armory, Springfield, and Watertown Arsenals.

Chaplains.

Leave for one month is granted Post Chaplain E. W. J. Lindesmith, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 68, July 18, D. Dakota.)

2d Lieut. John C. Walshe, Sig. Corps, will proceed to certain points, and make a thorough inspection of the Signal Service stations located theret. Upon his arrival at Fort Washakie Lieut. Walshe will carry out special instructions regarding the repair and operation of the U. S. military telegraph line between that post and Rawlins, Wyo. Ty. (S. O., July 22, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Sig. Corps, will proceed to Eureka and Red Bluff, Winnemucca, Keeler and Sacramento, and make thorough inspection of the Signal Service stations at those points. Lieut. Maxfield is authorized to inspect, and condemn and destroy, if found worthless, unserviceable Signal Service property at the station visited (S. O., July 23, H. Q. A.)

So much of par. 9, S. O. 130, June 7, H. Q. A., as directs 2d Lieut. Julius H. Weber to proceed to San Antonio, Texas, etc., on being relieved from duty at Wood's Holl., Mass., is suspended until further orders (S. O., July 27, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers

Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending July 23, 1887:

TROOPS.

Troops D, H, I, and K, 3d Cav., to Dept. of Texas.

Hdqs. 6th Cav., to Fort Reno, Ind. T.

Troops E and H, 5th Cav., to Fort Elliott, Tex.

Troops D and L, 5th Cav., to Fort Sill, Ind. T.

Hdqs. and Cos. A, D, G, H, and I, 11th Inf., to Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Cos. E and K, 11th Inf., to Fort Niagara, N. Y.

Co. B, 11th Inf., to Fort Wood, N. Y.

Co. C, 11th Inf., to Fort Ontario, N. Y.

Co. F, 11th Inf., to Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.

Hdqs. and Cos. E, G, H, and I, 12th Inf., to Fort Yates, Dak.

Cos. A, B, C, and D, 12th Inf., to Fort Sully, Dak.

Co. K, 12th Inf., to Fort Bennett, Dak.

Co. F, 12th Inf., to Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Major C. H. Carlton, 3d Cav., to Dept. of Texas.

Major G. A. Purington, 3d Cav., to Dept. of Texas.

Col. J. F. Wade, 5th Cav., to Fort Reno, Ind. T.

Major J. J. Upham, 5th Cav., to Fort Elliott, Tex.

Col. R. I. Dodge, 11th Inf., to Madison Bks., N. Y.

Lieut.-Col. E. G. Bush, 11th Inf., to Madison Bks., N. Y.

Major J. H. Page, 11th Inf., to Fort Niagara, N. Y.

Col. E. F. Townsend, 12th Inf., to Fort Yates, Dak.

Major W. H. Penrose, 12th Inf., to Fort Sully, Dak.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.

G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D, H, I, and K, on route to Dept. Texas.

Troops D, H, I, and K are relieved from duty in the Dept. of Missouri, to date July 23 (S. O. 74, July 18, Dept. M.)

Majors C. H. Carlton and G. A. Purington are relieved from duty in the Dept. of Missouri, to date July 25 (S. O. 74, July 18, Dept. M.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, from Sept. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Boughton (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royal.

Hdqs., D, E, H, and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; B, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

*Light battery.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, Fort Monroe (S. O. 152, July 25, Div. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., C, G, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Winnebago, N. M.; F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Union, N. M.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

So much of S. O. 140, as relates to 1st Lieut. Augustus P. Blockson, is revoked, and he is granted leave for three months, from July 1, 1887 (S. O., July 23, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Peter Rennie, Troop B, has been appointed acting commissary sergeant, Fort Myer, Va., and Corp. J. H. Thomas, same troop, post sergeant major.

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Winnebago, N. M.; F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Union, N. M.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

Major John M. Bacon is relieved from duty at Fort Totten, and will proceed, for station, to Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 68, July 18, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. A. J. Russell is relieved from recruiting service at Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 68, July 18, D. Dak.)

The Hdqs., Band, and Troops C, D, M, and G will, on July 25, proceed to Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 70, July 20, D. Dak.)

The 7th Cavalry, destined for Fort Riley, left Fort Meade this week. The route is via Robinson, Sydeny, across the North Platte to Kearney, thence across to the Republican and to and down that stream to Fort Riley.

7th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; J, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D, E, F, G, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Sergt. John M. Warren, Troop C, is detailed for duty in the recruiting office at San Antonio (S. O. 82, July 20, D. Tex.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Cheene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. J. F. Guilloyle, Adj't., Fort Robinson, Neb., is extended seven days (S. O. 68, July 19, D. Platte.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., C, F, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; E, Ft. Verde, Ariz.; B, G, and L, Ft. Thomas, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

Capt. William B. Kennedy will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and relieve 1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson, in charge of the recruiting rendezvous in that city (S. O. 111, July 12, Rec. Ser.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson, R. Q. M., is extended one month (S. O., July 22, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., is assigned to duty in the office of the Adjutant-General, to date from July 22 (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., Ia.

*Light battery.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 24, is granted Capt. C. A. Woodruff (S. O. 75, July 19, Dept. M.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C*, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F* San Antonio, Tex.

*Light battery.

Leave for two months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted 2d Lieut. John K. Cree, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 155, Div. A., July 28.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqs., B, *D, E, G, and L, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and I, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E*, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Probles, Me.

*Light battery.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, Fort Monroe (S. O. 152, July 25, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I, B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Major Marcus P. Miller, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed on public service to the camp of rifle practice at Creedmoor, N. Y. (S. O. 153, July 26, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. W. R. Hamilton and 2d Lieut. W. P. Newcomb will proceed from Fort Columbus to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., to complete their duties as members of C. C. M. (S. O. 151, July 23, Div. A.)

Sergt. R. C. Powell and Corp. J. S. Lill, Bat. M, will proceed from Creedmoor to Fort Schuyler, N. Y., and report as witnesses in the case of Private Connell (S. O. 151, July 23, Div. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

3rd Infantry, Colonel John E. Brooke.

Hdqs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

2d Lieut. John H. Benoont will proceed from Cleveland to Columbus Barracks, O., to conduct recruits for the 4th Inf. (S. O. 113, July 15, Rec. Ser.)

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward, under charge of 1st Lieut. George Bell, Jr., recruits for the 1st Cav. to their destination. On completion of this duty, Lieut. Bell will proceed to join his company at Fort Missoula, M. T. (S. O. 69, July 19, D. Dak.)

We are indebted to Adjutant Roe for a copy of the handsome "Semi-annual Roster of Officers, 3d U. S. Infantry, June 30, 1887," which is a model of typography, handsome in appearance, and full of useful information. We presume it has been done on the regimental press. If so, much credit is due to that institution.

FORT MYER, VA.

There is much activity at Fort Myer, Va., the new cavalry post, during these days of preparation. The troops are all there and encamped about the barracks grounds. Arrangements are now being made to spend the \$25,000 allotted to Fort Myer for new barracks, stables and repairs to the old building. \$23,000 will be expended on the new structures and \$2,000 will be used for the repairs. Capt. Lawton's command now occupy tents. The garrison consists of Maj. L. H. Carpenter, 5th Cavalry, in command; Capt. J. S. Anderson's Troop of the 5th Cavalry, 48 men and 42 horses, and Capt. H. W. Lawton's Troop of the 4th Cavalry, 66 men and 65 horses. Capt. Anderson states that his troop will be recruited to a number equaling that of Capt. Lawton's command. Maj. Carpenter is a bachelor, the Post Surgeon is a family man, Capt. Lawton is married, but his two lieutenants are single, and Capt. Anderson is a bachelor and his lieutenants are married. The officers all speak in the highest terms of their surroundings, and say that Fort Myer will be made the most attractive military post in the country.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

A "MESS" AT DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

JULY 26.

LIEUTENANT WARING, 2d Inf., our Adjutant, left June 19 for Fort Snelling with a batch of recruits for the 4th and 15th Infantry.

1st Lieut. W. L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., is performing the duties of Depot Adjutant during his absence.

The Depot Mess has proved from its inception quite a success, and recently, under instructions from A. G. O., an officer specially detailed for duty in charge thereof, has been designated, Capt. G. G. Lott, 11th Inf., being the present selection.

The Mess Fund is administered by a Council of Administration, consisting of all the company commanders present for duty, an account of which is forwarded every four months to the Adjutant-General of the Army. The fund is collected and held by the Depot Treasurer, whose accounts are subject to inspection by the Depot Commander and the Council, and he makes payments or purchases, on the warrants of the Depot Commander.

The officer of the day inspects each meal and submits with his report to the Depot Commander the bill of fare for the day, with remarks and recommendations. He bears all complaints, and reports any that seem well founded. He also makes a careful inspection of the kitchen, store rooms, mess hall, etc., and brings to the attention of the Depot Commander any irregularities that come under his observation.

There is one chief cook and assistants. Three men are detailed from each company as cooks under instructions, who are given every possible opportunity to learn the art of preparing and cooking food, and as they become qualified, will be reported as available for assignment as cooks.

A sergeant is detailed as assistant to the officer in charge, and such other non-commissioned officers as are absolutely required.

The officer in charge of the Depot Mess, at the end of June and December of each year, renders a detailed report of the working of the new system, with such remarks and recommendations as he may deem expedient.

The system has been well studied out and success is assured.

DOUGHBOY.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

TARGET NOTES.

The Citizen Rifle Club of Omaha enjoy their weekly shoot at Bellevue. They shoot on the decimal target, whose 10, 9 and 8 correspond to our 5, and the 7, 6, 5 and 4 to our 4. The highest made so far is 75, an average of sevens, or marksmen's scores, but they are improving each week.

The left wing of the 2d Infantry, under Col. Dauggett, are doing good work, beating badly the right wing. In tactical language, we have an inversion—the right wing is "left."

Edholm and Akin, jewelers, have offered a \$100 gold watch to the enlisted man making the highest skirmish score at the skirmish firing during the competition of teams of Distinguished Marksmen, U. S. Army, in September next, at Bellevue. It is expected that money or other prizes will be available for best shots among the enlisted men at the Department, Division and Distinguished Marksmen competitions.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DAVIS, TEX.

The News says: The officers' hop of last week was well attended, and seemed to be an occasion of rare enjoyment to all who were present.

From information from various sources, the following may be regarded as reliable as to the chances of troops: The entire garrison now at Fort Davis, including Co. I, 18th Inf., will be sent elsewhere. The headquarters and six troopers of the 2d Cavalry will come to Fort Davis. It is thought probable that the headquarters of the 3d will not go to San Antonio, and that they may go to Fort Brown, and the headquarters of the 10th Infantry go to San Antonio. There is much speculation as to where the different troops of the 2d Cavalry will be stationed.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MISSOULA, MT. TER.

JULY 19, 1887.

We are very gay just at present with so many visitors coming and going. Capt. Homelyn, of the 8th Inf., spent a few days with Capt. Krause last week. Mrs. Dr. Higgins is at present visiting her daughter, Mrs. Capt. Krause. Miss Hattie Jewett, our commanding officer's youngest daughter, returned from school a few weeks ago. Major Lord, of Governor's Island, is a guest of Major Bartlett.

Captains Hale and Hannay are expected over from Fort Shaw the early part of this week.

Mr. Scott and son, from Philadelphia, are visiting at Col. Jewett's house. Capt. Thompson rejoined from a three months' leave last Saturday. Lieut. Bell will be back on the 23d.

The weather is perfectly delightful—warm during the day, but cool enough in the morning and evenings for furs. The fishing is superb, and we can see an ambulance-load of jolly fishermen and women drive out of the garrison almost every morning, bound for one of the many trout streams in the vicinity of the post.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE EXCELSIOR of July 23 says:

Lieut. L. P. Davidson, of Fort Yates, Dak., arrived in Omaha Saturday, accompanied by his mother. Mr. Davidson has been ordered to report with his company in New York State.

Lieut. Wilson went to Fort Leavenworth with convicts on Friday. Miss Boardman, who has been visiting her aunt Mrs. Lang, has returned to Chicago.

Lieut. J. S. Mallory will represent the 2d Infantry in the department competition at Bellevue next month.

Lieut. Beacon, 3d Infantry, of Fort Shaw, stopped here a few hours Wednesday, on his way to Fort Sherman, with recruits.

Cards have been received for the wedding of Lieut. H. F.

Kendall, 8th Cavalry, and Miss Mary Jordan, daughter of the Lieutenant colonel, 19th Infantry. The young lady is quite well known in the 2d.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE Kansas City Times says: The heated term has given a remarkable impetus to the matrimonial boom at this point—not less than 12 or 18 marriages having been consummated within a few days, with several others on the tapas. Lieut. Hill, 20th Inf., secretary of the Army Mutual Cooperative Fire Association, reports a large increase in membership. Among the names received lately were those of six officers from Fort Du Chesne: Major Randlett, 9th Cav.; Lieuts. Cormann, Wittich and Styer, 21st Inf., and Parker and Burnett, 9th Cav.

A reception was tendered last Friday night by Col. and Mrs. Rucker to Gen. Merritt and Mrs. Merritt. The occasion was one of much pleasure to those present, the evening being a most pleasant one for the season.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE SIDNEY TELEGRAPH of July 23 says.

Lieut. Brooke expects to spend a two months' leave at Portland Oregon. The children of Fort Sidney gave yesterday what their printed bills said was "the best circus ever given in Sidney." The programme was a welcome by the members, a poem by Miss Irene L. Norvell, a piece by Irene and Lawrence, rope jumping by Mildred and Irene, a song by Harwell Bonestell, a poem by Miss Addie Ewen, a dialogue by Irene and Lawrence, riding by Lawrence, "No, sir" by Miss Belle and Mr. Norvell, blowing on the bugle by Thomas, a song by Tom Duncan, grand march.

FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

THE CRAWFORD CRESCENT says:

Adjt. Guillofey is off on a summer's jaunt. Capt. Stedman, 9th Cavalry, gave his troop a ball in the Amusement Hall July 6. Gen. Hatch, Maj. Burt, Capt. and Mrs. Stedman, Capt. and Mrs. Winslow, Lieuts. Rutherford and Taylor were present during the evening. Dr. Reed is to be relieved shortly, and will go to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. We doubt if Fort Robinson will ever contain a physician as affable and accommodating as the out-going doctor has been.

FORT NIOWARARA, NEB.

THE DEMOCRATIC BLADE says:

Mrs. Hatch, daughter of Gen. Hatch, Fort Robinson, is a guest of Mrs. Gen. Kautz. On Tuesday evening an entertainment was given by the Juvenile Amateur Troupe, consisting of the children of the officers of the post, and managed by Mrs. Col. Bryant. Dr. Henry Lippincott, of Fort Niobrara, has been ordered to Fort Union, N. M. The departure of Dr. Lippincott will be received with universal regret by our citizens all over the county. Sergt. Blake, color sergeant, 8th Infantry, while on dress parade carrying the regimental colors, fainted and dropped, holding on to the flag until he became unconscious. Sergt. Blake has been 27 years in the 8th Infantry, and nearly all the time its color bearer.

TRIAL OF THE ATLANTA.

A NEWPORT despatch of July 28 says: The new cruiser Atlanta, while slowly groping through the fog for this port on Tuesday, grounded on Sea Reef, the strong southerly set of the current having shunted her from the proper course. She remained aground for a quarter of an hour, but suffered no damage except the fracture of two of her screw blades while backing off. The next morning she steamed outside, and under direction of the Special Board fired her main and secondary batteries. The result of this experiment was to disable the forward eight-inch gun, an injury naturally to be expected in consequence of the previous damage to the recoil approaches by the six-inch guns. Two of the steel port side shells were fractured, and many of the recoil clip hooks were carried away. The secondary battery of rapid fire guns was, with the exception of the Hotchkiss revolving cannons of fifty-seven millimetres, more or less damaged. No injury of any kind was done to the ship itself, and when the defects in the gun mounts, notably the recoil systems, are corrected, the Atlanta, with her sister ships, the officers say, will be a creditable addition to the Navy.

Capt. Bruce reports as follows:

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.
SIR: I have to report that in returning to this anchorage with the Board ordered to test the batteries, etc., this vessel touched ground yesterday during a fog. Seasmooth, light air from S. E.; bottom was sand. The ship going slowly under one bell, was stopped and the engines backed when she at once returned to deep water and was anchored for lifting she was got under way again and brought into the anchorage.

Careful examination has been made, and she is not believed to have suffered any injury whatever, with the possible exception of having broken a piece off the end of her propeller blade—temporary cast iron propeller. No pipe, wire or connection of the machinery, etc., etc., was found to be injured, nor has she leaked at all. This morning she was got under way, and with the Board on board proceeded to sea, and the battery was tested to the satisfaction of the Board. All parts of the machinery, rudder, etc., worked as usual, and the ship's speed per revolution was the same as before she touched bottom.

T. W. BUNCE, Captain, Comdg.

The Board for testing the Atlanta consists of Captain F. M. Ramsay, Comdr. Casper F. Goodrich, Lieut. Albert R. Couden, Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, and Asst. Naval Constructor Lewis Nixon. They are required to take the vessel to sea and have a general exercise of great guns, noting carefully the result of the firing on the guns, the gun carriages and the hull and fittings of the ship herself, and to report what and where deficiencies exist, whether in the gun itself, in its carriage, or in the hull and fittings of the ship; whether the ship is lacking in strength or in proper fittings, and if so, where, how and to what extent. The strength of the deck and its supports where the guns are mounted should be carefully noted, the manner of pivoting the carriages, and checking the recoil, and in fact the whole question of the strength and ability to use the guns continuously without danger of dislodging them and thus rendering the success of the ship in action doubtful, is to be carefully examined and fully reported upon.

James J. Chapman, of Washington, has published in small pamphlet form extracts from "Manual of Heavy Artillery Service, U. S. Army," by Gen. J. C. Tidball, U. S. Army. The pamphlet was originally prepared for the Battalion Washington Artillery of New Orleans.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. ATLANTIC STATION—Rear Adm'l. S. B. Luce.
ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At Newport, R. I., July 19.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at Montreal July 22.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. Arrived at Hawkesbury July 19.

A despatch from Halifax, N. S., July 23, says: The U. S. S. Oneida, while entering the harbor this morning, attempted to run on the inside, instead of the outside of Point Pleasant Buoy. The result was that she struck on the shoals about a hundred yards inside of the buoy. The big boats forward, including the heavy steam launch, were lowered into the water, and the forward deck guns were run to the after part of the ship in order to lighten her. At half tide, when she had been ashore about an hour, she backed off without assistance. It is thought that the ship has not suffered any serious injury.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Arrived at Halifax July 24, three days from Bar Harbor. Found the Yantic there.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Halifax, N. S., July 20, and sailed July 23 for North Bay Fishing Grounds.

S. ATLANTIC STATION—Adm'l. D. L. Braine.
Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Gibraltar July 26.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. At Rio de Janeiro May 19.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro May 19. Comdr. F. W. Dickens has been ordered to command this vessel, and sailed on the U. S. and Brazil mail steamer Finance, June 18, en route.

EUROPEAN STATION—R. Adm'l. Sam. R. Franklin. (Commo. Jas. A. Greer has been ordered to command this station on Aug. 24.)

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Leghorn July 6.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. Arrived at Lisbon June 18.

PACIFIC STATION—Rear Adm'l. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Honolulu July 18—will remain there for the present.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Panama June 28.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Panama June 1. Ordered to proceed to the Mare Island Navy-yard.

JUNIATE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Punta Arenas, Central America, July 17, en route to Acapulco. Expected to reach Acapulco Aug. 1, from whence she will proceed to Honolulu.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chile.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Panama, June 1. Expecting to proceed to Payta, Peru.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. Arrived at Juneau, Alaska, May 12. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. En route for her station in Alaskan waters. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, July 7. Sailed July 23 for Valparaiso.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. At Honolulu, S. I.

ASTATE STATION—Rear Adm'l. Ralph Chandler. Vessel with (+), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Yokohama July 1. Intended to leave for Nagasaki as soon as boilers were repaired; they were to be finished by July 7.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Yokohama, July 1. Ordered to Corea July 5.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Chemulpo, Corea, June 20. Ordered to Nagasaki June 27, some of her officers being needed in the court of inquiry to convene on board the Omaha.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama July 1.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNease. Sailed from Yokohama June 28, for Nagasaki, Japan.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Yokohama July 1.

APPRENTICE TRAINING SQUADRON.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the Jamestown, Saratoga, and Portsmouth, should be sent for the present to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, England.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Lisbon July 12.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Ed. White. Arrived at Lisbon July 12.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Lisbon July 12.

ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay.

A. NEW YORK, fitting out preparatory to trial trip.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, School Ship of Naval Academy, Comdr. C. L. Huntington. Sailed from New London, July 11, for a cruise in the Sound.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Arrived at New York, July 7.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. At New York.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hunker in temporary command. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield, N. Y. School ship. At Cadiz, Spain, June 27, expecting to sail for Gibraltar about July 6, and from thence to Madeira. Expected at New London, Conn., about Aug. 25. Arrived at Gibraltar July 4.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns. Captain N. H. Farquhar. Sailed from Norfolk, Va., for Rio, South Atlantic station, via Cape Verde Islands, with relieving officers and crew for the Lancaster, July 25. Will probably be assigned later to the North Atlantic station. The officers and crew of the Lancaster will be brought back to New York by the Trenton, which is expected at that port by November 1.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. G. C. Wilts. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns. Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Swarata—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. Construction work is practically completed. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and Nipic—Undergoing repairs at New York. In all probability will be assigned to the North Atlantic or Asiatic Squadron. Commander B. H. McCalla will be given the command of the Enterprise upon her completion. The Enterprise is now being prepared for commission with all speed, and will be ready for her officers by the early part of August. The engines of this vessel were on July 27 being tested at the dock by the Engineer officers of the Yard.

Chicago—At New York, where she will be completed. Will be in condition for a trial trip the latter part of July. Arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, from the Erie dock, July 7.

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired.

Hartford—Will probably undergo extensive repairs at Mare Island, Cal.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

WORK on the Chicago is dragging very slowly, and it seems likely that it will be the middle of August before the speed trial, for which the vessel is being prepared, can take place.

The Court of Inquiry ordered to investigate the causes which led to the death of the Japanese fisherman, who found an unexploded shell fired from the Omaha, convened en board that vessel July 5. It is expected that Capt. Selfridge will be completely exonerated.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has asked to be informed whether it would be advisable to give the Kunstadter screw steering apparatus a trial on one of the Naval vessels, which he will not do unless the Bureau of Construction recommends it. If the trial should prove a success Congress might then be asked to purchase the apparatus for use on Naval vessels.

A COURT-MARTIAL at the Brooklyn Navy-yard has just found Sergt. Franklin, of the Marines, guilty of desertion, and sentenced him to imprisonment for 12 months. Franklin eloped with one of Col. Heywood's servant girls, and, it is said, deserted her in 15 days. He had during that time spent all her money and disposed of a small quantity of jewelry which she owned.

A DESPATCH from Ottawa, July 20, says: The Deputy Ministers of Customs and Fisheries have issued a joint circular to the collectors and officers of customs and fishery officers of the Dominion, advising them that Capt. J. D. Collins, of the United States Fishery Commission schooner *Grampus*, is about proceeding to Labrador on a scientific mission for his Government, and by order of the Governor-General, in council, the vessel is to be relieved from any of the usual customs requirements.

THE new steel cruiser *Boston* has been undergoing a dock trial of her engines and other machinery since noon of Tuesday last, and so far as performance goes, the trial has been quite satisfactory. No heating of journals or bearings has been noted, and the various details and appliances have functioned far better than was anticipated. Owing to the intense heat in the fire-room, combined with the lack of experience on the part of the men, the trial was interrupted during a part of Wednesday, but was again resumed Thursday morning. At a speed of over forty revolutions per minute, the engines of the *Boston* have shown no signs of stress, and it is

regarded as more than probable that at much higher speeds the results will be equally satisfactory.

THE Secretary of the Navy has, as yet, taken no action looking to the purchase of a new site for the Naval proving ground, for which an appropriation was made during the last session of Congress.

THE report of Captain Ramsay's Board will be looked for with much interest, as it will unquestionably touch upon not only the carriages of the Atlantic, but also upon the ship itself, and incidentally will have something to recommend in connection with the guns of that vessel.

PAY INSPECTOR BILLINGS, Paymaster Stancliff and their assistants began the opening of bids on miscellaneous supplies for the Navy on Wednesday. This is the first set of proposals called from under the consolidation system. There were over one hundred bidders, and it will require several weeks to arrange the schedules.

SEALED proposals will be received at the Navy Dept. on Thursday, Sept. 15, for furnishing the necessary material and labor and constructing, delivering and erecting the iron work for the supports of three overhead travelling cranes, the frame of one building, and three overhead travelling cranes complete, including attachments pertaining thereto, for the Ordnance Gun shops at the Navy-yard, Washington D. C.

THE transport *Josephine*, of Georgetown, D. C., arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard late on Tuesday evening with a quantity of old machinery for steam engineering from the Washington yard. The *Josephine* also brings from Washington two steel boilers for the *Kearsarge*, which will be carried to the Portsmouth yard, where that vessel is fitting for sea, and in addition will carry two more boilers of the same design and material which have been completed and tested at the Brooklyn yard. The transport will sail for Portsmouth in a few days, or as soon as the freight for the Brooklyn yard is discharged.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JULY 23.—Cadet Engineer John C. Leonard, to the Mohican, per steamer August 10.

JULY 25.—Naval Cadet V. O. Chase, to duty at the Naval Observatory.

JULY 27.—Chief Engineer Thomas Williamson, to report at the Navy Department for special duty.

Detached.

JULY 25.—Ensign George H. Stafford, from the Bureau of Navigation, August 31, and ordered to the Ranger, September 15.

JULY 27.—Acting Boatswain John J. Glynn, from the Norfolk Navy-yard and ordered to the receiving-ship Wabash.

Changes on the Asiatic Station.

Lieutenant B. T. Walling, from the Essex to the Brooklyn.

Lieutenant A. V. Wadham, from the Essex to the Brooklyn.

P. A. Engineer H. Herwig, arrived by S. S. Galena on June 23 and assigned temporarily to the Brooklyn, to be transferred to the Marion upon meeting with that vessel.

Naval Cadet F. A. Lewis, from the Brooklyn to the Essex.

Lieutenant C. M. McCartney, from the Monocacy to the Omaha.

Lieutenant W. H. H. Southerland, from the Brooklyn to the Monocacy.

Lieutenant Commander Washburn Maynard, executive officer of the flagship Brooklyn, was transferred to the Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan, on June 8, with what was first supposed to be an obscure type of typhoid fever. The disease afterwards proved to be abscess of the liver and on June 26 he was submitted to the surgical operation of Manson for the relief of that complaint. Admiral Chandler says: "The patient experienced great relief from the operation, but I regret to report that in the opinion of the attending surgeon he will not be again fit for duty on this station, and will be invalided to the United States as soon as he gains sufficient strength to bear the journey."

MARINE CORPS.

JULY 16.—Captain L. E. Fagan, granted leave of absence for fifteen days from August 1 next.

1st Lieutenant L. J. Gulick, granted leave of absence for one month from August 1 next.

JULY 21.—Captain A. S. Taylor, granted leave of absence for one month from date, with permission to apply for an extension.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending July 27, 1887:

Jean Pollegri, landsman, attached to the U. S. S. Quinoebau, died July 11, in the British Naval Hospital, at Lisbon, Portugal.

EMBEZZLEMENT AT PORTSMOUTH.

RICHARD H. PAYNE, clerk with Paymr. Putnam, U. S. N., at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, was arrested July 25, charged with the embezzlement of about \$3,000 of the paymaster's funds. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hackett and pleaded not guilty. Before further action was taken a detail of marines arrived and Payne was turned over to them for detention to await a Naval Court-martial, and was taken to the Navy-yard under guard. Payne is about 45 years old, and has been paymaster's clerk in the Navy for 20 years, nearly all of which have been spent at Portsmouth, N. H. His character was always good, he moved in good society and his arrest is a severe shock to a large circle of friends. The embezzlements have taken place within the last six months and have been covered by falsifying the books. Payne for the last two years has been in business at Portsmouth, and it is believed that losses in business absorbed the embezzled funds.

THE GALENA AT MONTREAL.

LETTERS received in Washington from the U. S. S. *Galena* indicate that the recent arrival of that ship at the historic city of Montreal was the event of the season for both city and vessel, and the American officers are the lions of the hour. Leading citizens and the government officials vie in courtesies and hospitalities, and invitations to dinners, receptions, and other social festivities are mingled with those to witness base ball, lacrosse and other games. Up to a recent date the weather has been all that could be desired, and daily advantage has been taken of it by numerous visitors from shore who are loud in praise of the politeness shown by their gallant entertainers. The *Galena* is the first United States vessel of war to visit Montreal for several years, but the tradition of hospitality which the city has given rise to in the past is more than borne out by experience of to-day. The Montreal girls will not soon forget the dancing of the "Yankee officers." After a pretty thorough inspection of the question of the fisheries it is probable that the *Galena* will slowly make her way back to the United States, bringing up at Newport. The health of the ship continues good.

BIDDING FOR NEW NAVAL VESSELS.

By direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the for opening bids for the construction of the Newark, two 19-knot cruisers and two gunboats has been postponed for one week from Aug. 1 next. The reason assigned for this action is that the plans being prepared by Chief Engr. Melville for the machinery of the 19 knot vessels will not be ready in time for the contractor. It is also understood that one or two of the expected bidders who propose to furnish plans of their own, desired more time to complete their drawings. The fact that a large number of steel manufacturers have been at the Department this week to protest against the tests prescribed for the steel required for these vessels may also have had something to do with the postponement.

FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Baltimore Sun, writing from on board the *Pensacola*, July 6, at Leghorn, Italy, says: The *Pensacola* left Spetsa on the morning of June 27, dropped down to Leghorn, anchoring inside the breakwater of its outer harbor early in the afternoon, where the ship was moored stern to the mole in between two Italian men-of-war, the *Victor Emanuel* and *Vittor Pisano*. The former saluted Admiral Franklin with 18 guns, the American flag at the fore, as the *Pensacola* entered the harbor, which she returned gun for gun, with the Italian flag flying at the fore truck. The commanding officers of the two Italian ships promptly made official calls upon our commander-in-chief, which he returned the following day, when he also made ceremonial visits upon the prefect of Leghorn and the General in command of the military district. The Admiral a few days later received calls from both those signatories, who were given appropriate honors by the marine guard being provided. A salute fired July 6 Naval Cadet N. A. McCully, B. W. Stearns, S. R. Hurlburt, E. H. Durell, Victor Blue and C. E. Hudson, of this year's class, reported for duty, on board the *Pensacola*.

REVENUE MARINE.

The revenue steamer *Dexter*, Capt. L. N. Stodder, hauled off the Providence dry dock last week, having been re-taught, and is now at the Old Colony steamboat wharf overhauling and having a new crank shaft made preparatory to her winter's work, which has always been a good one.

2d Lieut. Howard Emery is enjoying a vacation of 30 days, and is now rusticating at Edgartown and will return to the *Dexter* on Aug. 1.

The U. S. revenue steamer *Grant*, Davis commanding, will take Chief of Revenue Marine P. Ronnett on an inspecting tour to Woods Hole to inspect coal station, etc. Lieut. Heeney, of the *Grant*, has returned from 10 days' leave, he having been taking an airing in the country.

The revenue steamer *Manhattan*, Toner commanding, being thoroughly overhauled at Greenport. A new pilot house and decks, as well as internal fittings, will make her one of the most desirable vessels to command in the Service.

The revenue steamer *Gallatin*, Abney commanding, has been overhauling engine and getting new boilers at New York. She is expected to soon be on her cruising ground doing good work again. The new Chief of the Revenue Marine intends to have the cutters in Al order, and he deserves great credit for his systematic way of doing things.

—A correspondent of the JOURNAL writes from Unalaska, A. T. June 30, as follows: "The revenue steamer *Bear* left San Francisco, May 19, and arrived in the Behring's Sea 11 days later. During the next two and a half weeks she cruised in the vicinity of the Seno Islands and visited Belkofsky, a village on the peninsula of Alaska and Unalaska, one of the Shumagin Islands. She arrived at Unalaska June 16, and will leave on the 30th for the Arctic, stopping at Saint Lawrence Island, Saint Michael and Port Clarence on her way North. The *Bear* had been leaking considerably, requiring 14 hours' pumping per day with donkey pump. During her stay at Unalaska a cofferdam was built and fitted to her bow, extending down to the 6-foot mark. The dam was pumped out, the iron plating and iron sheathing removed from the port bow, and the leak effectively stopped. The *Bear* arrived at Unalaska on July 14, ten days from San Francisco. She coaled and watered and left on the 17th, since which time she has been cruising in the Behring's Sea in search of seal pirates. The schooner *Alpha* arrived on the 19th, and was boarded and examined by an officer of the *Bear*. She is licensed for 'the fisheries,' but the impression prevails that she is on a sealing voyage, although no skins were on board. The *Bear* boarded and examined a schooner 10 or 12 miles off Saint George's Island. She had lost six sealskins on board, and these were taken in the Pacific. The captain of the schooner was of the opinion that he could sail in the Behring's Sea as long as he kept outside the three-mile limit. When informed of his error he immediately kept off to the westward. Officers and crew of *Bear* and *Bush* were in good health.

THE Pittsburg Despatch reports on good authority that J. P. Withrow, of that city, is negotiating for the erection of the immense new steel plant of the Mosbey Hematite Iron and Steel Company, in Washington Territory. The Mosbey Company is at present located at Workington, England. Their new plant will be one of the biggest in America. It will be located on Puget Sound, near the town of Seattle. The land, it says, has been secured, and everything is ready for the erection of the plant. The letting of the contract alone remains.

SECRETARY AND MRS. ENDICOTT, who still remain in Washington, find the contrast between the Potowmack country and Salem, Mass., at this season very unfavorable. They have accepted the invitation of Secretary Whitney to pass the nights at Grasslands, which is some hundred feet higher than the basin in which Washington is located.

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References:
Rev. S. W. GREEN, Chaplain, and others of the Clergy of St. Louis.
Rev. Geo. G. MULLINS, Chaplain U. S. A.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO ARMY OFFICERS.

The undersigned having represented the Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, as its General Agent for Northern Ohio, during the past year, with the experience thus gained feels himself to be competent to give Army Officers advice on many matters pertaining to Life Insurance, which may be to their advantage. To this end, therefore, he gratefully offers his services to the Army, and respectfully invites correspondence from such as desire information on this subject.
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THE promulgation of the revised Army regulations in all probability will not be made until autumn. The Secretary of War now has the result of the six months' work of General Benét's board before him. While a cursory examination of the revised regulations has satisfied him of their merit, yet before approving the work of the board he desires to carefully go over the old regulations as well as their revision. Within a few weeks the Secretary proposes to take his summer vacation. In the meantime other matters of more pressing importance than the regulations will command his attention. During the absence of Secretary Endicott, Commissary-General MacFeeley will doubtless be acting Secretary, as General Benét proposes to leave next week with his family for the Catskill Mountains.

THE anniversary of the death of President Juarez was observed with great enthusiasm July 19 in the City of Mexico. President Diaz and his Cabinet proceeded early to the cemetery, the approaches to which were guarded by a regiment of cadets from the Military Academy at Chapultepec, and other troops, serving as a guard of honor. The magnificent marble tomb of President Juarez was literally buried in flowers.

MR. NATHAN JOSEPH, 641 Clay st., San Francisco, in renewing his fourth yearly order for the publication in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of his advertisement of "an extraordinary razor invented by the Queen's Own Co., of England," says: "For the benefit of your paper I wish to state that I have received more orders through it than from the best California papers where the prices are thrice that of yours."

THERE have been no additions to the new recruiting detail this week. Nine regiments of Infantry and one of Cavalry are yet to be heard from.

The detail for the Cavalry and Infantry School reaches us this week just too late for publication.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1887.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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ARMYNAVY.

MILITARY ABSURDITIES.

We recently published here the statement that a soldier was tried for the violation of the 62d Article of War, his offence being to burn Cayenne pepper on his kitchen stove to keep away visitors. Non-military readers will feel a natural curiosity to know what occult crime is concealed in the 62d Article of War with the violation of which this soldier was charged. They may be surprised to learn that there is no crime set forth in the article, and that by no possibility can a private soldier violate that article!

All, or nearly all, of the sixty-one Articles of War preceding the 62d, are so worded as to define, with more or less particularity, what officers and soldiers shall or shall not do; how and to what extent they shall be punished if they fail to do what is enjoined, or do what they are told is punishable, and in some cases prescribing special punishments for particular offences. As it would take a volume to tell what crimes officers and soldiers might, could or would commit, to cover all possible cases and to give the various courts jurisdiction over all possible crimes against discipline, the old 99th Article of War was invented as a kind of drag-net to catch any small fish which might possibly escape the meshes of the law as laid down in the preceding 98 articles. In the so-called revision of the Articles of War, this 99th article became the 62d, and is as follows:

All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not enumerated in the foregoing Articles of War, are to be taken cognizance of by a general, or a regimental, garrison or field officers court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and punished at the discretion of such court.

Here there is no crime defined, no punishment awarded to any crime, but simply and purely the giving of jurisdiction to the courts over "all crimes," provided they are "not capital," and are not enumerated in the preceding articles. It follows then that no officer or soldier can be tried by virtue of the authority contained in this 62d Article, if his crime is a capital one, or if it is distinctly enumerated in the preceding 61 articles. The only remaining question to be decided is, are the "disorders and neglects" with which military personages may be charged "to the prejudice of good order and military discipline?" If they are, then the crimes "are to be taken cognizance of" by a general, or one of the inferior courts, "according to the nature and degree of the offence," and of this the commanding officer is the judge; always remembering that no capital crime can be tried under this article, nor one which has been enumerated in any of the preceding articles. Who can violate this article of war is simply a question of construction. It is very certain an accused cannot.

Now, burning red pepper on a stove to the discomfort of sick men in the hospital is certainly conduct to the prejudice of good order and military

discipline, and the 62d Article of War is the only one by authority of which such an offence can be taken cognizance of by any of the courts. But that article simply gives the court the right to try the case. If it should refuse to try the court might "violate" the Article of War, but by no possibility could the accused "violate" it. The proper charge against this soldier would have been "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Strict construction is the rule followed by judicial bodies. Were it not there would always be doubt as to the true meaning of the law, and to construe it in any other way weakens the force of law and gives rise to loose notions regarding its sanctity. The soldier's act was not in violation of any direct statute law. He violated the law of discipline and good order as interpreted by his commanding officer, and was tried in conformity with the authority given for his trial in the 62d Art. simply because his offence was not defined in any other article, but the proper way of laying a charge is to recite the crime as nearly as possible in the language of the article referring to it. For instance, "Drunk on guard," "Absent without leave," "Desertion," etc.

THE Liebig Pharmacal Company, W. C. Jacobs, Manager, 78 Maiden Lane, New York, who advertised Cherry Malt Phosphates in the JOURNAL a short time ago, have failed, and we caution our readers against further dealings with them.

A CORRESPONDENT at Fort Sill, I. T., sends us the prospectus of an organization calling itself the "U. S. Mutual Benefit Association of the Society of Veterans of the Regular Army and Navy," which has an office in this city. It offers a bronze badge and insurance upon the mutual principle for a satisfactory pecuniary consideration, but gives no evidence whatever of responsibility or ability to meet its engagements. One circular offers the insinuating suggestion that its recipient will be permitted to become a charter member on the payment of a dollar. It is a good institution to carefully avoid.

HOTCHKISS ARTILLERY.

EX-LIEUT. EDWARD W. VERY has been at the Navy Department this week, seeking an order for a number of Hotchkiss guns of American manufacture. He has made arrangements for the establishment of a foundry in Connecticut for the manufacture of his firm's invention, and as soon as an order from the Navy Department is forthcoming, operations will be commenced in the foundry.

A contract now pending, and which has been in negotiation for some months, is conditioned upon the establishment of the manufactory. The Hotchkiss artillery is the only system of fire arms adopted by every naval power. Up to July, 1886, 5,037 guns had been delivered as follows: Argentine Rep., 10; Austria, 108; Brazil, 12; Chili, 49; China, 135; Denmark, 80; England, 532; France, 2,383; Germany, 819; Greece, 48; Holland, 131; Italy, 123; Norway, 11; Russia, 312; United States, 136.

Hotchkiss guns have been used in war service in three wars. By Chili, in the war with Peru, 17 guns. By France, in the war with Tunis, 82 guns. By France, in the Tonkin and China wars, 276 guns. No gun ever failed or jammed in action. In neither cases was fault attributed to the gun. No type of gun of any description in the world has so perfect a record.

It is the intention in establishing the manufacture in the United States to follow out the original plans of Mr. Hotchkiss with regard to this country, which were to so educate his American engineers and arrange his connections that in case of need he could completely arm any vessel, or equip a field battery, or mine and defend a harbor, without aid from the Government, thus placing a powerful and efficient aid at the disposition of the Government in time of need. The engineers having constant practice at such work all over the world are fitted to do all this work quicker and more effectively than even the Government officers. Heretofore American ship-builders have been unable to compete with foreign builders for the construction of vessels of war because they were unable to estimate for and provide batteries for them. This work will all be done by the American branch of the Hotchkiss Company. The first invention of Mr. Hotchkiss was a 6-pounder rifled field gun in 1854, with a new system of rifling belt for projectiles. This was purchased by the Mexican Government, captured by the French, and transported to the Artillery Museum of the Invalides, where it now is. For it Mr. Hotchkiss received a decoration from Napoleon III. His percussion fuse, which followed, had an extensive use during our civil war. After that came his invention of his machine gun and his transfer to France, that country having made the original request for the development of the revolving cannon and being the first to test and adopt it. The second nation to test and approve the gun was the United States, although other nations issued it to service before this country. It first appeared here in 1876, at the Centennial Exhibition, and tests were first made by the Army at Sandy Hook in 1877. Guns were ordered by the Army in 1879 and by the Navy in 1880. The gun was adopted in Germany, Holland, Denmark and Russia in 1879. Shortly afterward it was adopted in Italy, Austria, Chili, China, Norway and the United States. The total profits from this invention up to 1877 were less than 1,000 francs; for the last year of his life the profits of his establishment were over 2,000,000 francs, and in the year 1886 they were nearly 7,000,000 francs.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS.

THE opinion of Assistant Secretary Maynard as to the accounts of Army and Navy paymasters and the necessity for a thorough examination of them seems not well founded. In the Army every paymaster makes a regular money statement to the Paymaster-General. After the Pay Department has carefully examined the statement he transmits it to the Second Auditor, who in turn submits it to the Second Comptroller for final examination. The regulations require that the pay officers' accounts shall be examined three times in each year at irregular intervals. It is true that their balances are not covered into the Treasury at the close of each fiscal year, as the pay appropriation does not lapse for two years from the end of the fiscal year for which it is appropriated. So stringent, however, are the rules governing the accounts of pay officers, and so many the safeguards thrown about the disbursements of pay officers, that it is impossible for them to appropriate for their own use any of the Government funds in their hands without almost immediate discovery.

When Judge Maynard entered upon the discharge of his duties as Second Comptroller the examination of pay officers' accounts were fully five years behind. Before he accepted his promotion he had succeeded in catching up so well that now the office is examining current accounts as rapidly as they come from the Auditor. The Second Auditor is, however, yet twelve months behind the current monthly statements. There are only two cases known to the Second Comptroller's Office where the accounts of Army paymasters have long remained unsettled. Paymaster McClure during the war turned over his accounts and about \$30,000 to a brother officer and claims to have been given a receipt which he subsequently lost. The Comptroller's office has allowed this account to remain open upon the petition of the interested officer who hoped to secure positive proof that he had disposed of the funds in the proper manner. Another case is that of Paymaster Hodge, who was short in his accounts nearly half a million dollars. He was court-martialed for the offence. The Government has judgment against him and from time to time recovers some of the money.

In the Navy shore paymasters make weekly money statements. At sea the paymasters make monthly statements. All Navy paymasters settle their accounts quarterly. These statements and settlements of accounts are examined by the Paymaster-General, then by the Fourth Auditor, and finally by the Second Comptroller. Nothing but technical errors are discovered in the returns of paymasters. There are of course some accounts which have been kept open for a long time. These are the four or five cases where pay officers have deserted with a large amount of Government money. Their bondsmen were either dead or irresponsible, and there fore no recovery could be made. There are no disbursing officers, it may be asserted with safety, who could so well stand an investigation of their accounts as those of the Army and Navy.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF NAVAL PURCHASES.

THE new system of making purchases for the Navy, keeping accounts, and caring for stores, is an assured success. There are, of course, many imperfections in the plan arranged by the Pay Bureau for carrying out the scheme, but these have been noted and will be speedily remedied. There are still some difficulties which beset the way of the new system, though all opposition to it has died out. But there is so much ignorance displayed concerning the system that much time is consumed in answering simple questions. The officers of the Navy Pay Bureau have explained until their patience has been severely taxed. They do not despair, however, and hope to soon have the Navy educated up to the new order of things. The consolidation scheme has proved a success, notwithstanding the petty annoyances caused by those who fail to grasp the full scope of so radical a change as has just taken place in the Navy. It is a complete change in methods that had held their sway for fully forty years. It can not be expected, therefore, that the new system will be at once accepted as satisfactory. It must be developed gradually until it is as nearly perfect as human ingenuity can make it.

PAY INSPECTOR Billings and Paymaster Stancliff are supervising the introduction of the new system, and this fact alone should insure its success. They settled all the preliminary details before the introduction of the system. It is to them that credit is due for the excellent arrangement of blanks for the new system, as well as the method of keeping accounts under it.

The first set of proposals on supplies for the Navy without regard to bureaus, will be opened August 1. The schedule, as now arranged, is not entirely satisfactory to the officers in charge. In several instances the classes have inadvertently been so arranged that they embrace one or two articles not kept in stock by the most extensive general dealers. This prevents them from bidding on such classes, as the contracts are to be awarded by class and not by article. In future the bureau intends to have in its employ an expert, whose only duty shall be to visit the houses of the various general dealers, keep a record of the articles they deal in and then prepare the schedules so that all may have an opportunity to bid. It will also be his duty to black list all but bona-fide dealers, it being the intention of the bureau to shut out all persons who are not actual dealers in the articles they bid on. There is every prospect of a lively competition for this year's contracts. The most responsible business houses in the country have signified their intention to submit proposals.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

SURGEON H. E. BROWN is ordered to Jackson Barracks; Lieut. F. J. Kieran to his station, and Lieut. E. L. Fletcher to Arkansas Industrial University. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 29.)

Capt. Jacob Kline, 18th Inf., will attend the encampment of the Illinois National Guard from July 9 to Sept. 2, instead of from July 9 to Aug. 27. Maj. F. S. Dodge, paymaster, will proceed to West Point and make payments. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 29.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

TARGET PRACTICE IN N. A. SQUADRON.

THE following table gives the merit of the gun-captains who competed in the individual great gun practice at 1,000 yards range on June 20, at Gardiner's Bay. The *Yantic*, owing to the inclement weather, was unable to fire:

| |
|---|
| 1. Daniel Wicks, Richmond, 9-in., .900; time, 1m. 20s.; 1.257. |
| 2. Ole Erickson, Richmond, 9-in., 1,000; time, 1m. 5s.; 1.258. |
| 3. John McMillan, Richmond, 8-in. M. L. R., .900; time, 8m. 6s.; 1.056. |
| 4. J. J. Henry, Richmond, 9-in., .467; time, 1m. 20s.; .850. |
| 5. M. J. Ward, Galena, 9-in., .700; time, 9m. 30s.; .667. |
| 6. David Hennessy, Galena, 9-in., .900; time, 1m. 25s.; .618. |
| 7. Geo. Hogan, Ossipee, 9-in., 1,000; time, 1m. 35s.; .570. |
| 8. Edward Ford, Ossipee, 9-in., .667; time, 1m. 25s.; .568. |
| 9. Edward Barry, Richmond, 9-in., .217; time, 9m. 5s.; 1.253. |
| 10. C. G. Anderson, Richmond, 60-pdr. B. L. R., .567; time, 10m. 10s.; .660. |
| 11. John Saunders, Ossipee, 8-in. M. L. R., .466; time, 1m. 5s.; .667. |
| 12. George Smith, Ossipee, 60-pdr. B. L. R., .700; time, 1m. 20s.; .567. |
| 13. C. H. Jackson, Galena, 8-in. M. L. R., .383; time, 1m. 5s.; .517. |
| 14. John Schlae, Richmond, 9-in., .700; time, not placed as he had seven misfires. |
| 15. J. H. Griffin, Richmond, 9-in., .500; time, not placed as he had five misfires. |
| 16. M. McNamara, Galena, 9-in.; time, 10m. 20s.; not placed as shots all fell off scale. |
| 17. Tim Cassidy, Ossipee, 9-in.; 18. Henry Woods, Ossipee, 9-in., time, not placed as two men fired same gun. |
| 19. E. F. Miller, Galena, 60-pdr. B. L. R.; time, not placed as record was lost. |

The men who took the first two places belong to the division of Lieut. Kilburn. The number of shots, the percentages, the record of time and of merit without time, those following the merit.

The prize, which was presented by Rear-Admiral Luce on the quarter deck of the *Richmond*, is a medal of silver, except the central back-ground, on which a great gun target is represented in enamel, and which is of gold, and was made by Messrs. Richard Oliver and Bloomfield, 23 John street, New York City.

On June 25, the squadron sailed from Gardiner's Bay, and off Brenton's Reef the ships had battery practice; that is, practice with all the guns firing rapidly at will, and with the bearing and distance of the target constantly changing. There was considerable ground swell on, and the ships, particularly the *Ossipee* and *Yantic*, were rolling heavily—from 10 to 20 deg. An officer of the *Yantic*, indeed, reported that a charge was washed out of a loader's hands on one occasion; and each ship lost the fire of one of her pivot guns for a time by its partially getting away from the crew and jamming the gear. The order of merit of the ships upon this occasion for this practice is perhaps more the affair of the officers than of individual guns-crews, was as follows: Ship *Galena*; merit reached, .100; *Yantic*, .163; *Richmond*, .206; *Ossipee*, .458.

The points of fall of all projectiles were here, as in the individual practice of June 20 at Gardiner's Bay, noted by two observers placed on lines which intersected at right angles at the target. The observers were in boats, anchored in from 16 to 20 fathoms of water. The *Galena*, having got first place at battery practice, now carries the pennant, which by a previous squadron order had been assigned to the winning ship, and sailed from Boston for Halifax with it flying some days since.

Two important steps in an attempt to secure skillful marksmen for gun captains have recently been made in the squadron. One is the ordering that four men from every gun—the two gun captains and two more who are likely to become gun captains—shall fire five shots every week at a target with an air rifle, and the other is the institution of an eye test, similar to that described in articles 36-43, Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing. It is intended to substitute firing with small arms on shore for the use of the air gun on board whenever possible; and, through the politeness of General Graham, U. S. A., commanding the post, a large amount of this practice was carried out at Fort Preble, Portland, by the gun captains of the *Yantic* and *Richmond*. The best score reached in this practice was by a party consisting of the gun captains of the *Richmond*, and was 44 per cent. of the possible. The best individual score was 88 per cent., made by J. H. Farman. All this practice was at 400 and 500 yards.

The eye-test and the competitive firing of the gun-captains and others reveals the fact, perhaps not unknown, that the gun-captains are not always the best shots in the ships. In the eye test, carried out by the gun-captains and a few others of the *Richmond*, *Galena*, *Ossipee* and *Yantic*, it was shown that the average skill of the eye of those aiming was such as to enable about one-half the competitors to always get their line of sight on target 32 feet high when it is at 1,000 yards range; the other half will at times fail to get even the line of sight on the target. While a few men can always put the line of sight on such a target when only eight feet high, and quite a number can do this with a 10-foot target. The results of the eye-tests and of target practice of every kind are published and given to all officers and men, it being hoped that, by such means, a healthy competition and interest in all matters of gunnery will be aroused.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Davis, Tex., for making away with clothing, etc., the reviewing authority, General D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., says: The record should show that the testimony of the witnesses, as recorded, was read to them. When a prisoner testifies in his own behalf, the record should show affirmatively that it was done at his own request. The price list of clothing, camp and garrison equipage being published in duly authenticated orders from the War Department, a Court-martial should take judicial cognizance of the prices of the articles enumerated therein; but the prices of ordnance stores and other articles, whose prices are not so published, must be regularly proved. The following remarks, made in a previous case, are applicable to this: "A Court-martial is bound to take cognizance of Army Regulations made pursuant to the authority conferred by Congress (Gratiot v. U. S., 4 Howard, 107) and G. O. from the War Department, when duly promulgated; but orders from other authorities must be regularly proved (U. S. v. Wiltenberger, 19, Wallace, 536). The prices of articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage is duly promulgated by G. O. from the War Department. The price of ordnance and ordnance stores, when it is in dispute, should be regularly proved." (G. C. M. O. 36, D. Texas, 1887.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
CRUISE OF THE NAVAL CADETS.

NAVAL CADET W. P. BAYA, of the 1st Class, was deficient in studies for the Academic year, and so much so that he tendered his resignation and went home to Florida. He was notified by the Academic Board that he would be dropped, but that if his resignation was immediately tendered he might resign. He was expecting the acceptance of his resignation when he received orders from the Superintendent of the Naval Academy to join the U. S. Practice Ship *Constellation* at New London and complete the summer cruise. He will also have re-examination in the three branches in which he failed, and if he passes them successfully will go on with his class. The working of influential friends is supposed to have brought about the above results. He reported for duty on board the *Constellation* Saturday, July 23.

A game of base ball was arranged for last Saturday between the Naval Cadets and the local nine of New London, but owing to rain the game did not come off. It was expected to be a good game as the local nine is a pretty strong one, and the Cadets play good ball. Graduation took off several of their players, and not having any practice on board ship would weaken them some. Still they think they could interest the New Londoners.

The proprietor and guests of the Fort Griswold House, New London, Conn., gave a special hop and entertainment to the cadets of the *Constellation* Saturday, July 23. The middies showed their appreciation of the courtesies extended to them, and although there was some rainfall during the evening, a large number of them attended.

They were all in their full dress uniforms, and such a display of brass buttons and gold anchors, Fort Griswold probably never saw before, and as is usually the case with our young sailors, they were not long in coming to the front.

Of course buttons and uniforms always take well at any ball, and this was not an exception, but as a large majority of the guests and cottagers are ladies there were partners for all.

The dancing was from 8 P. M. till 11 P. M., and although the hours were winged, and 11 o'clock had arrived before any one was aware, all were heard to express themselves as having enjoyed the occasion immensely.

The cadets were highly spoken of by the guests, and were complimented especially on their gentlemanly and graceful bearing and their good dancing. All are wishing that the *Constellation* may come to New London several more Saturdays before she starts southward. The cadets as well as the officers were generous in their thanks to the proprietor of the Fort Griswold House, Mr. Matthews, and are deeply grateful both to him and his guests for the kindness and attention with which they were treated and endeavors they made to increase the enjoyment to its highest pitch.

The guests were invited to visit the ship and attend church service the following day. Many of them accepted, and Sunday the novelty of attending church aboard ship drew forth a large number of the pleasure seekers from the hotel. Services were held on the gun deck, and an interesting and appropriate sermon from the chaplain was listened to. After church the visitors were shown through the ship, and when the tug came alongside to take them ashore expressed themselves as having made a happy and interesting visit.

If it can be arranged the cadets will give a hop on board the *Constellation* during one of their visits to New London, and return the hospitality extended to them ashore.

A naval inspecting board composed of Rear Adm. Jouett, Captain Morton, Commander Taylor and Lieut. Mulligan, visited the *Constellation* and gave her a close and thorough inspection on the morning of July 25, and remained aboard her all day watching the various drills and evolutions performed for their benefit. The board passed between the ranks of the cadets formed for inspection at three guns as they were open on the gun deck. Admiral Jouett remarked upon the strong and brawny appearance of the cadets. The order was given for the cadets to shift into working suits, and in five minutes they were on deck again in clean white working clothes.

Then the call "all hands clear ship for action" was heard, and everything movable was sent below. Nothing was left on the *deck* except the necessary fighting gear. When everything was gotten below, the call to general quarters was heard and the batteries were manned, quickly east loose and everything provided. Both the clearing ship for action and casting loose, were, as Admiral Jouett said, "done in a quick, quiet and orderly manner."

They then had a battery drill for a short time and such things as were called for by the members of the inspecting board were performed.

The crews were quizzed as to the weight and bore of their guns, the weights of the charge, shot, shell, etc., the kind of fuse used and many other little points concerning their guns.

As a whole, it was a good drill, everything being done in a quick and straightforward manner with the exception of a little hitch or two. The battery was also inspected when cast loose, and the members of the board found few suggestions to make concerning anything. After securing, a divisional drill took place on the spar deck.

At 11.30 all hands were called to loose sail; the loosers layed sloppily, and no drift could have been found with the evolution of loose sail. Every thing was then piped down till all hands had dinner.

After dinner all hands were called to get out boats. All the heavy boom boats were swung over the side and launched. All hands were suddenly startled by the rapid ringing of the bell, which indicated fire but when everything was ready it was soon discovered that there was no fire, and that it was only another drill for the board. Then the order was given to abandon ship. Next each boat was ordered to come alongside separately; the exact number of people in her was ascertained, the amount of provisions and water also, and the equipments, such as charts, compasses, spy glasses, signal flags, sextants. Wherever it was thought there was a scarcity of water or provisions, it was suggested to the officer in charge of the boat to see that there was more, but as a rule the boats were all found to be well provisioned, and none of them were overcrowded.

Before they were all on board again the order was heard, "All boats aye and away." A day's provision was put in each boat and a detachment of armed cadets and men. These boats are to land armed parties ashore, or engage the enemy themselves. Again as they came alongside was the extent of their arming and equipment ascertained. Questions were asked as to the number and size of their rifles, the rounds of ammunition, the means of keeping it dry, etc., etc., and beyond a little incident or two that might be amusing if related, every thing was as satisfactory as could have been wished. That ended the day's evolution.

Early Tuesday morning the anchor was hove to, short stay royal yards crossed, and everything ready to get under way as soon as the board of inspectors should get on board. About 9 A. M. all hands were called to make sail. She was cast to starboard in the narrow channel, and the executive officer

showed his skill and dexterity in handling a ship under sail by the seamanlike manner in which he cast and passed out among a number of small schooners at anchor all around him. Some of them she almost grazed, but got out without touching any of them.

The cadets exercised above in work on the mizzen, and among other things shifted the mizzen topgall. Their work was performed deliberately and in a manner that showed they were not at a loss as to how to go about it. It was not done as rapidly as it might have been on board our regular men-of-war, but considering that the cadets are only just learning themselves, and that they performed both the officers' and the men's duty, it is not to be wondered at that they lost a little in speed. But if there were any shortcoming in that part of the drill, and taking it as a whole there was not, it was fully made up in the skill which they showed in putting the old ship through other evolutions. A first class man took the deck, and although the breeze was too light for a good working breeze, made as neat a tack as any experienced officer could have done. He was relieved by another who wore her around, and as a thick fog then came up the ran her before the wind and into the harbor and came to anchor.

It will be seen that a cadet was officer of the deck during all the exercises, and as most of their knowledge of seamanship has been acquired this cruise, it speaks well for them and well for the commanding officer, the executive and other officers of the ship.

Just after dinner, when all hands were least expecting it, one of the board raised the cry of "Man overboard!" Almost instantly the lifeboats were manned and lowered, and the life buoys let go. After the boats had struck the water the crew discovered it was only a hat that had been thrown over, but no time was lost in picking up both hat and life buoy, and all was done with the very least commotion possible.

However, the vessel was at anchor, which, of course, rendered everything much easier, but at any time work done so silently and quickly would always come up to the test. The board then seemed satisfied with what they had seen of her crew and drills, and they had seen all the important ones.

Of course, the care and responsibility required of a commanding officer in charge of a crew of naval cadets is immense, but the commanding officer of the *Constellation*, Comdr. Huntington, has shown himself equal to the task. He and the Executive Officer, Lieut. Leutze, have taken every possible precaution solicitous for their welfare and exercise the greatest care in the prevention of any possible accident. At the same time they have exercised due discipline and ruled with a firm hand.

It is believed that at the end of the cruise it can be said that more has been learned, and that everything has been more satisfactory than on any previous cruise.

EXAMINING THE ADJT.-GEN'S CLERKS.

Nearly 500 clerks of the Adjutant-General's Office, of various grades, ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,600, were examined this week by the Civil Service Commission for promotion to prospective vacancies. Although the examinations were very simple, many of the older clerks, through nervousness, failed to answer a number of the questions and, it is feared, will not reach the necessary percentage. The office questions asked the 2d and 3d-class clerks were, in substance, as follows:

1. Name the field officers of a regiment. How many field officers are there in a regiment of cavalry?

2. How is the relative rank determined of two persons appointed and commissioned on the same date?

3. How is the Adjutant-General of the Army informed of the prolonged absence of an officer from his command on detached service?

4. Define the line and staff of the Army?

5. On what reports or returns does the name of a company officer appear three times in one month?

WORK BY A UNITED STATES TRAINING SHIP.

The United States training ship *Saratoga*, *Plymouth* and *Jamestown* left Newport June 8 and arrived at Lisbon after an unusually long and stormy voyage. A private letter from one of the *Saratoga*'s men says that on the 5th of June, in latitude 35 degrees 20 minutes, longitude 26 degrees 36 minutes, a vessel was sighted, with her foremast and foretopmast and mizzen mast standing, but the mainmast had been carried away close to the deck. Hoping to save a shipwrecked crew, Commander Davis, of the *Saratoga*, signalled his consorts to work up to the stranger. There was an exciting race through the tossing seas, which was won by the *Jamestown*. No living thing was found on the derelict, which proved to be the ship *Dagmar*, of Uleaborg, Finland, laden with lumber, from Pensacola. She was waterlogged, and heavy seas broke over her constantly. From signs that sailors read it was thought that she had first lost her rudder, and in the gale which had prevailed for several days had been dismasted and abandoned. Commander Davis gave orders to sink her. A 75 pound torpedo was placed under her stern and another under the bow. The explosion shattered the stem, blew off a portion of the poop-deck and knocked a hole in the quarter. The forward torpedo made splinters of the headbooms and opened the bows so that the stem was loosened. The breaking seas, which increased in height every hour, made it impossible to put a third torpedo in the hold, but it was believed that the first would break the deck, free the cargo, and let the weakened bulk sink.

A NEW NAVAL TORPEDO BOAT.

The Secretary of the Navy on July 23 signed an advertisement inviting proposals for the construction of one first-class torpedo boat, complete, exclusive of torpedoes and their appendages, the vessel to be of the best and most modern design, to be constructed of steel or domestic manufacture, having a tensile strength of not less than 60,000 pounds per square inch and an elongation in eight inches of not less than 25 per cent., and to have the highest attainable speed. Proposals will be received until Nov. 1 next. Premiums will be paid or penalties exacted according as the speed of the vessel shall be above or below 22 knots per hour. The cost of the vessel, exclusive of premiums, is limited to \$90,000.

A WASHINGTON despatch of Thursday states that P. A. Surgeon Millard H. Crawford, U. S. N., on duty at the Naval Hospital, has been arrested, charged with the betrayal of the little 14-year-old daughter of Dr. White, a well known chiropodist. The arrest was made under the so-called Edmunds act, which makes illicit intercourse in any part of the country, exclusively under the control of the United States Government punishable by fine and imprisonment. Dr. White's eldest daughter, Eva, a very pretty little girl, not quite 14 years old, was virtually mistress of the household. Her mother is dead. Eva was left in charge of the servants and was allowed to do about as she pleased. It soon became noised about the neighborhood that handsome Dr. Crawford was paying too much attention to Dr. White's little girl. The police began to watch him, and thus evidence of his offence was obtained. A portion of the proof against him is a note in which he tells the child that she need have no fear of the consequences of their intercourse. Dr. Crawford entered the Navy Nov. 1, 1876.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Look at it in whatever light you choose, the fact that the 2d Regiment, which, to the best of our recollection on its last quarterly return, reported a strength of 764, made its appearance in camp with less than half that strength is not a creditable one. The explanations seem to feel that themselves. Many explanations are offered. Among them are the reluctance of employers to grant their men the necessary time to attend camp without deducting it from their vacation. In this there may be something. Others claim that the horrible pictures drawn by some newspapers of the incessant hard work and suffering to which the men are supposed to be constantly subjected, has scared many away. There may be something in this also, but there should not be. While it is true that the men from the moment they get up to the time when they fall in for dinner, are kept constantly busy at military work, they have the entire afternoon until dress parade to themselves to rest, or amuse themselves, and no man who puts on a soldier's uniform should shrink from such an amount of duty for a week once a year.

We have also heard it claimed that the excursion and picnic business had been so overdone as to satiate many of the men and make them indifferent to the call of duty. In this there is a great deal, but it is not very creditable to the regiment. We were not at Newport, and do not know how large the regiment was there, but it is generally asserted that the men were represented in overwhelming numbers. That was a picnic, and this is duty; severe at times, but ameliorated by all the comforts that could be offered under the circumstances—roomy, airy tents, excellent bedding, plenty of water, good bathing facilities, grand and beautiful scenery, and an abundance of wholesome food. If this is considered hardship let some of our young and handsome friends go and take a look at some of the camps in neighboring States, where half a dozen men are crowded into an "A" tent without beds, and where all the arrangements are of the most primitive and crude kind. After that they will scarcely call their week's tour at Peekskill a burden.

We were much pleased to see Col. Bacon break the ice by having all his formations in single rank, because we believe that the generally adopted idea that most fighting in future will be done in single rank is correct. The general public, however, do not understand this, and it is usually assumed that the regiment with one of the grandest reputations in the country had to resort to an expedient of this kind, in order to present a line of respectable length.

That the regiment fell in numbers so far below what was expected is a matter of universal regret. The proper number of men did not get instruction, and the State in consequence has no adequate return for its outlay; the record of the regiment suffered, the camp suffered, and the example was bad on general principle. The State officers, while they may have been quite satisfied with the performance of those who attended camp, nevertheless felt discouraged, and the liberal and able caterer, Mr. Windholtz, lost money, because his entire establishment is maintained with a view to accommodate a force double that of the 2d, and yet he had to keep up his army of help for future occasions. The camp looked deserted, there being about two tents to each man.

Those of the regiment present, however, did well, and to them the work of the week turned out very profitable. The men were well drilled and snappy in all their movements, they were extremely steady on all occasions where steadiness was required, punctilious in their salutes and superior intelligence manifested itself on all occasions. The camp was visited on Monday and Tuesday by the Cadet Corps of West Point, under command of Capt. Augur, who gave some handsome, interesting evolutions in horsemanship, and were hospitably entertained. On Friday, July 23, Governor Hill visited the camp for the first time this year, and this, of course, was regarded by the regiment as a special compliment not only to the organization but also to the city of Brooklyn, which, of course, is the only town in the country that can turn out redoubtable soldiers, such as compose the 23d Regt.

The guard of the 47th Regiment was relieved well, the 23d Regiment men taking hold in excellent manner and although they were by no means perfect, they acted as if they had been well instructed, and they handled their pieces and conducted themselves in a manner which showed that time in the armory had not been wasted as was apparent in many previous cases. Military courtesies were well rendered. In fact, we did not see a case where the salute was neglected, either by a sentry or private individual. If anything could be charged against the regiment on this score it was nothing but over-anxiety to do what was right. In this respect, and as well as regards quietness after taps, the 23d have made immense progress since 1882.

The regiment was fortunate with regard to the weather during the week in point of coolness, but the advantages resulting from this were neutralized again by copious rains which interfered, to a large extent, with the routine duties laid down in the schedule. Rain also interferes with the proper police of the camp; rubbish will collect under the most favorable circumstances if a constant watch is not kept on, but the 23d deserve full credit for a scrupulously clean camp at all times. Unremitting attention was paid to this subject and the most fastidious inspector could not find fault on this score.

When the first guard was mounted the thermometer pointed way into the nineties in the shade. How high it would have been in the sun only those who were exposed to his rays on that morning, have any idea. With more zeal than good judgement the adjutant sent back the details three times, for rather trivial reasons. If their shortcomings had been explained to the 1st sergeants after guardmounting, results equally satisfactory as those obtained by keeping them and their men trotting around the grounds in a broiling sun for about half-an-hour would have been obtained. The average National Guard officer, however, cares but little for the proper police of the camp; such an insignificant point of etiquette or red tape is involved. You consider that the guard which has been on 24 hours are disgruntled and entitled to get relieved as soon as possible, and that those who go on are entitled to enter upon their business and make themselves as comfortable as circumstances will admit equally soon. It is therefore, an additional piece of unnecessary cruelty to make the band after trooping the line in regulation style and sounding the customary three ruffles plus a sentimental tune, during which the men were kept at parade rest much beyond the proper time. It was all done with the best intentions and no harm was intended, but in the first place tactics don't prescribe anything of the kind, and in the second place those who were engaged in the proceeding were made decidedly uncomfortable. We are pleased to say that no such an absurdity was repeated during the balance of the regiment's tour. As to the manner of relieving the old guard at the guardhouse we can only speak in terms of high commendation. Number one had evidently been carefully instructed and went through his duty in thoroughly professional style—a very unusual thing here. Officers of the guard and officers of the day were well posted, and this part of the ceremony was superior to anything seen at the camp before.

The sentries during the entire week did their duty in excellent style. The men were all well drilled, well set up, and able to handle their pieces with life and in a tactical manner, and this goes far to make up for minor errors due to misundstanding as to the rank of officers and mistaken ideas as to guard rounds, countersign, etc., etc. Taking the entire week's work there is only one verdict and that is that guard duty was very creditably performed, and that progress was very satisfactory. Of course with a regiment intelligent as the 23d this was quite natural, and as it should be. Armory in-

JULY 30, 1887.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

11

the fact our record reported a camp up with one. Many of the records necessary it from something. Drawn by work and be considered. There could not be the more in for my work, made to no man from work.

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Taking it as a whole, what there was present of the regiment did good work, and improved wonderfully. The organization had an excellent band, and marched out of camp in good style, and the survivors deserved every bit of the ovation received on their return to Brooklyn.

ON THE MARCH FOR PEEKSKILL.

G. O. No. 115, July 15, gives the officers and men of the 22d Regiment instruction as to the march to Peekskill, from which we take the following: The shoe intended for the road should be of calf skin with broad toes, moderately thick soles, fitting comfortably and laced; they should be worn for at least one week before starting upon the march, so that the feet may become accustomed to them. Remove all roughness from inside of shoe. The stockings should be woolen, of moderate weight and thickness and free from knots and darns; two extra pairs of stockings should be taken in each man's kit. In case there is special inability to wear woolen, then heavy cotton stockings may be substituted. Soaping the outside of the stocking is a good precaution for marching. The equipment will comprise canteen, haversack, tin cup, plate, knife, fork, spoon and rubber poncho carried on the body; the overcoat to be neatly rolled, marked with name of owner and letter of company and transported in the regimental wagon. It is a great mistake to drink often or much of any liquid while on the march. Just before starting, and not oftener than once an hour thereafter, a moderate quantity of oatmeal water or cold coffee or tea will be found to keep the body in the best condition for work; avoid cold water, except to wash the mouth, until reaching end of each march.

The march, which commenced on Thursday afternoon, is described as accompanied by a perfect ovation from the people along the route. The big bivouac was at Tarrytown.

"Every hamlet and village turned out its whole population to see the New York soldiers go by. All the farmhouses were depopulated."

"So I did," remarked the boys to an old farmer standing on the top of his old fence, "How are the pigs? How is the corn?"

"How are your corns, sonny?" asked the old man, and there was a laugh.

And the boys trudged on, singing merrily. It was hot—awfully hot—but not a man fell out.

INTERNATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

C. S. BENTLEY, general manager of the International Military Encampment to be held at Chicago in October, announced recently that no colored troops would be admitted to the encampment, though none had applied for permission to attend the gathering. The managers of the company saw Gen. Bentley's error and adopted resolutions requesting him to modify his decision so as to conform to their views. Gen. Bentley has, therefore, issued a notice that colored companies regularly mustered into the National Guard will be permitted to attend the encampment. Secretary Beveridge reports that the Secretary of War and Gen. Sheridan have consented to countenance the encampment to the extent of permitting troops belonging to the U. S. Army to be present, the managers of the encampment promising to sustain the expenses of transportation involved.

MILITIA ITEMS.

By G. O. No. 22, Albany, July 18, 1887, the attention of commanding officers of regiments, battalions, batteries, and separate companies is called to the clauses of R. 562 and 583, which require the commanding officers of regiments and battalions to forward to the Inspector-General division "report of attendance within days," and those of batteries and separate companies "within five days, after a tour of camp duty, after the annual inspection, and after each regimental or battalion drill or parade" or "after each drill or parade ordered in accordance with subdivisions 1 and 2, par. 365, of these regulations;" and to the final clause of R. 733, which is as follows: "organizations failing to render return of attendance as prescribed by par. 562 and par. 583, . . . at the time they are due, . . . cannot receive the State allowance for that year."

The Brooklyn Citizen tells a curious story of an invitation to a prize fight extended to the captain of one of the companies of the 23d N. Y., by an irate private, who took exception to the manner in which orders were given him at the State camp. The Citizen sagely says: "Opinions differ with regard to Private Drill's conduct. Some of the members of the company who look at the matter from a civic standpoint hold that Private Drill was perfectly justified, and that no one but a cad would submit to the insults which were, it is said, heaped upon him. Others, again, who look at it from a military standpoint, regard the private's action as a grave breach of discipline, coupled with insubordination. At the time the disgraceful incident occurred, Capt. Guyon was Private Drill's superior officer, and it was the latter's duty to curb his temper."

MARYLAND.

It is expected that there will be 1,200 State troops at the Hagerstown encampment. Gov. Lloyd and uniformed officers of his staff will visit Camp Auk, & remain two days. The colored troops will have their encampment shortly after the return of the white soldiers. The proprietors of the Frederick fair grounds will not accommodate the colored troops without pay, and the Governor is not willing to accept their proposition. Pikesville Arsenal, in Baltimore county, is being considered as the camping ground for the colored soldiers.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, N. G. PA.
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1887.

General Orders No. 4:

I. The encampment of the Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, at Mt. Gretna, Lebanon county, ordered by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, will be designated and is hereby named "Camp Winfield Scott Hancock."

II. [Given the boundaries of the camp.]

III. The several batteries of artillery are hereby temporarily detached during the period of encampment from their respective brigades, and will be formed into a provisional brigade under the command of Col. Thomas J. Hudson, Chief of Artillery. They will draw their quartermaster and commissary stores through their original brigade commanders.

IV. [Provides for details of camping parties.]

V. At 9 o'clock A. M., Saturday, August 6, the encampment will be formally opened by a salute of one gun for each State of the Union, immediately after which the flag will be raised at General Headquarters, and all orders relating to the limits, discipline, and routine of the camp will be in force.

VI. The following hours for drills, bugle calls, and other duties are announced, commencing Saturday, Aug. 6, 1887.

The bugle calls will be repeated promptly from Brigade Headquarters, and will be obeyed and respected. The drills

will be upon the division drill grounds.

A Pittsburg despatch of July 21 says: "There is much bad blood between the Amalgamated Workmen and the Knights of Labor. A special inspection of the regiments of militia contiguous to the coke region has been ordered to take place this week. Rumor says that it is for the purpose of determining the force that could be put into the coke fields where labor troubles are threatening, and with what rapidity they can be mobilized."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FOLLOWING is a list of officers of the reorganized militia of the District of Columbia who have received commissions through the War Department. We have already published the names of General Ordway's staff:

MAJORS.

1st Battalion, William G. Moore; 5th Battalion, Charles B. Fisher; 6th Battalion, Christian A. Fleetwood; 7th Battalion, Frederick C. Revelle.

CAPTAINS.

1st Battalion.—Hamilton E. Leach, Surgeon; William N. Dalton, Co. A; Burton R. Ross, Co. B; John C. Entwistle, Co. C; John S. Miller, Co. D.

2d Battalion.—M. Emmet Urell, Co. A; Wm. A. Rutherford, Co. B.

3d Battalion.—William A. Mills, Co. A; Harry F. Poston, Co. C.

4th Battalion.—Eugene C. Edwards, Co. A; Argyle Mackay, Co. B; Charles S. Dorner, Co. C.

5th Battalion.—Benjamin Young, Co. A; Alexander Oglesby, Co. B.

6th Battalion.—Thomas L. Upshaw, Surgeon; Arthur Brooks, Co. A; John S. Clements, Co. B; Wm. H. Lee, Co. C; Abraham L. Alexander, Co. D.

7th Battalion.—Sidney A. Sumby, Surgeon; Jas. A. Perry, Co. A; Peter B. Meredith, Co. B; John H. Campbell, Co. C; Linton S. Cary, Co. D.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

1st Battalion.—Wm. H. Harrison, Adjutant; Geo. Breibartha, Q. M.; John G. Cowie, Co. A; Wm. L. Cash, Co. B; Chas. H. Ourand, Co. C; Peter J. Duffy, Co. D.

2d Battalion.—Frederick Thomson, Co. A; Martin V. Brown, Co. B.

3d Battalion.—Conrad Ludwig, Co. A; Wm. E. Beagle, Co. C.

4th Battalion.—Cornelius T. Daly, Co. A; Wm. F. Field, Co. B; Lee B. Mosher, Co. C.

5th Battalion.—Irving H. Simms, Adjutant; Solomon H. Lomax, Co. B.

6th Battalion.—W. H. Judson Malvin, Adjutant; Joseph S. Colodige, Q. M.; Shirley H. Williams, Co. A; Prins H. Simmons, Co. B; Thomas D. Strothers, Co. C; Wilford Marshall, Co. D.

7th Battalion.—Chas. R. Douglass, Adjutant; Wm. Joice, Q. M.; John E. Purdy, Chaplain; Chas. H. Hill, Co. A; Lewis H. Collins, Co. B; Walter S. Gray, Co. C; George B. Lucas, Co. D.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

2d Battalion.—Daniel B. Fenton, Co. A; John T. Pursell, Co. B.

3d Battalion.—Richard Curtin, Co. A; John O'Neill, Co. C; 4th Battalion.—H. Hersey Monroe, Co. A; Martin F. Flannery, Co. B; T. Arthur Tomlinson, Co. C.

5th Battalion.—Robert Morton, Co. A; Tasker Thompson, Co. B.

6th Battalion.—Marshall M. Custis, Co. A; Frederick T. Webster, Co. B; Robert B. Covington, Co. D.

7th Battalion.—Jesse K. Roy, Co. A; Chas. H. Watson, Co. B; Lewis H. Davis, Co. C; John F. Dade, Co. D.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

LIEUT. PHILIP READE, U. S. Army, Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of Major-General Terry, visited Camp Lincoln, Springfield, July 19, and expressed himself very favorably concerning the rifle range. He said the credit is due to Col. J. A. Shaffer, General Inspector of Rifle Practice of Illinois, and the State can be congratulated on having so thoroughly competent a man in that position. In illustration of the excellence of the range I will quote the following facts: At Fort Snelling, Minn., is a range, constructed by Col. E. Blunt, U. S. A., deservedly considered one of the best in the United States, which has 12 targets. At Bellevue, Nebraska, is a range of eight targets. At Fort Leavenworth is a range of eight targets. At San Antonio headquarters is a range, built by the United States at a cost of \$4,500, with eight targets. These are the four principal ranges in the Division of the Missouri, no one of which is equal in extent of area to this one at Camp Lincoln.

NEW JERSEY.

G. O. No. 9, July 12, provides that "The uniforms and chevrons for standard bearers and buglers attached to division and brigade staffs shall be the regulation uniform for infantry, with the exception that the facings and trimmings shall be of yellow cloth; a yellow horse-hair plume to be worn with the helmet. For regimental or battalion buglers the facings and trimmings shall be of light blue cloth; the helmet to be worn without plume."

DELAWARE.

The Delaware National Guard, 10 companies, 400 strong, are in encampment for a week at Rehoboth Beach with Col. Samuel M. Wood, in command. Maj. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 10th U. S. Inf., has been detailed to attend the review. Gov. Biggs will be present at the review on Friday and again on Monday.

MASSACHUSETTS.

"There is some talk," says the Boston Traveller, "of having the annual encampments of Massachusetts volunteer militia continue a whole week. It comes mostly from outsiders or young soldiers. Five days' work in the hot weather of this season, at the Framingham camp, is sufficient for the men who carry the muskets, and on the fifth day it is without reluctance that 'Johnny comes marching home.'"

MINNESOTA.

THE 1st Regiment M. N. G., Colonel W. B. Bend commanding, commenced its annual encampment at Fort Snelling, July 20, and it terminates July 30. It is accompanied by the 1st Troop of Cavalry of St. Paul, under Capt. Ostrum, and the 1st Battery of Artillery under Capt. Shea. The camp is called Camp Andrews, in honor of Col. G. P. Andrews, 5th U. S. Infantry, commandant of Fort Snelling. There has been a large crowd of visitors at the encampment during the week, and the Snelling regulars have done all in their power to make the encampment a military success. Lieut. Colonel J. J. Van Horne, 5th U. S. Infantry, made a critical inspection of the troops and the encampment in general, and seemed well satisfied with his observations. His official report is looked forward to with interest.

The Pioneer Press relates the following as an incident of the militia encampment at Fort Snelling: "One of the boys was down near the fort and stopped to rest. Seated on a fence he was passed by an officer of the Regular Army. The militiaman in a hurry-go-lucky sort of a style saluted the Regular, whereupon the latter, not relishing the style of the salute and thinking that the fellow on the fence was a new recruit of the fort, peremptorily ordered him 'to his quarters.' The boy had evidently quite a chunk of 'mind of his own,' for he politely told the officer: 'Now you go plumb to h—l; I wouldn't obey you if you were Commander-in-chief.'"

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

The Chronicle, referring to the recent brigade encampment at Healdsburg, says: "That Camp Bartlett was a success from a military point of view there can be no doubt. That it did not come up to expectations from every other point of view, there can also be no doubt. In the first place, the troops looked well, did well, and made a good record. All are agreed in saying that the camp was the most orderly, most soldierly and most businesslike in the history of the National Guard. Although the bugle of guard duty again appeared, the men performed all their duties willingly and conscientiously. The battalion drills were very good, the dress parades were also good, although some slight errors and delays were noticed, and the guard mounts were also performed well. The reviews before General Howard and Gen. Cosby were excellent, and the brigade may well feel proud of its record. Both Gen. Howard and Col. Shafter said they were very favorably impressed and agreeably surprised at the appearance of the camp and the troops and with the drills and other maneuvers."

Taking it all in all and looking at the camp with an unprejudiced eye, one can truly say that notwithstanding the heat, the dirt, the exorbitant charges, the sad calamities and the other drawbacks as a military camp and school of instruction Camp Bartlett was a success.

CONNECTICUT.

The commanding officers Forts Schuyler and Columbus, N. Y. H., have been directed to issue to the Governor of Connecticut from the ordnance stores on hand the stores specified, which will be delivered to Brig.-Gen. Charles Olmstead, Quartermaster General of the State, at Niantic; from Fort Schuyler, 200 pounds cannon powder; from Ft. Columbus, butts, 100 pounds mortar powder and 25 pounds musket powder.

MONTANA.

The recent election for regimental officers of the 1st Regiment, Montana militia, resulted as follows: Colonel—S. J. Reynolds, Butte; Lieut.-Colonel—Ras. Deegan, Helena; Major—David Lamont, Dillon; Sergeant Major—Dr. Schmidhausen, Virginia City; Adjutant—Dr. Holmes, Butte; Quartermaster—Fred. Loeben, Butte. Col. Reynolds is captain of the Union Guards, one of the crack companies of Butte.

Beside this 1st Regiment of Infantry, there are two companies of Cavalry, one at Helena and one at Bozeman, yet unattached.

Major Maginnis, of Helena, was invited to accept the position of colonel, but declined with proper expressions of his appreciation of the honor.

A PARTY of geese were assembled near the road when a military body passed by headed by a drum-major, moving in astonishing and terrible splendor.

"Our homes are safe," said one of the geese, "as long as such heroes as this lead the Army. Isn't he perfectly majestic?"

Then they all sent up a cackle of praise.

"You fool!" said an old crow flying by, "the General is that little, dried-up old man over there. The real leaders of affairs keep quiet, while such as you cackle over the acting of their tools."—Judge.

THE JUBILEE NAVAL REVIEW.

THE popular features of the Jubilee Naval Review, which took place at Spithead, Eng., July 23, are described in the cable despatches to the daily papers of Sunday last. We reserve our account until the mail brings us more exact reports of professional features. Among the Americans attending the review were our ministers to England, France and Spain, Comdr. French E. Chadwick; Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, U. S. Navy; Senators Hawley and Frye; Mr. A. J. Hopkins, M. C., and Meers. W. K. Vanderbilt and Levi P. Morton, of New York. 128 vessels participated, including 3 squadrons of ironclads and cruisers, 34 vessels, 75 torpedo boats, gun boats and iron defence ships, divided into five flotillas, six training brigades and thirteen troop ships. Besides these there were the imperial and Indian troop ships, appointed to carry the distinguished visitors, the small vessels and dockyard craft allotted to the corporation of Portsmouth and innumerable private vessels. There were four lines of vessels on one side of the channel and three on the other, extending from South Sea Castle to the Rye Middle Shoals, a distance of over two miles.

Nelson's old ship, the Victory, was a conspicuous object and she mounted a gun or two and joined in the universal salute to the Queen. The Euphrates, the Crocodile and the Malabar escorted the royal yachts when the Queen embarked at 3 o'clock to review the fleet.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock at night all the ships along the river were illuminated with lanterns and long lights and rockets were discharged at intervals.

On Monday all the squadrons put to sea to their several stations, carrying instructions for making sham attacks on various undefended portions of British coasts.

The list of vessels published previous to the review showed a total of over 15,000 men. The vessels mounted 175 B. L. rifled guns of from 12 in. to 6 in., and 125 M. L. guns of from 80 tons to 12 tons, besides the quick firing and machine guns. There were 19 powerful ironclads, sheathed with armor varying from 2 ft. in thickness down to 6 in., and 12 protected cruisers and other vessels, together with three torpedo ships.

GENERAL GREENLY, U. S. A., will have a narrative in the Midsummer Century, entitled "Our Klavigot; an Episode of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In the August *Century* Gen. Joseph E. Johnston gives an inside view of his campaign in "Opposing Sherman's Advance to Atlanta." Colonel Henry Stone describes "Hood's Invasion of Tennessee," after Johnston had been relieved and Atlanta had fallen. Colonel Stone's paper includes a description of the battles of Franklin and Nashville. Among the several interesting contributions to "Memoranda on the Civil War" is a letter from General Grant, hitherto unpublished, in which he gives his reasons for according liberal terms to the Vicksburg garrison.

"The Magazine of American History," for August, contains an account of the "Presentation of the Arctic Ship Resolute to the Queen of England by the President of the United States," in the year 1850, written by Dr. Fessenden N. Otis, secretary of the expedition.

A NOVEL EXPERIMENT.

MR. O'DONNELL, of the U. S. Signal Service, has gone to Key West, Fla., for the purpose of establishing communications, by means of homing pigeons, between that point and the West India Islands, for the benefit of the Signal Service. Mr. O'Donnell will commence his experiment with about 50 young birds. When properly trained he will give the birds to captains of vessels who will take them out to sea and liberate them. At first he will take them out four or five miles, gradually increasing the distance until the West Indies are reached. It will enable the Signal Service, if the birds can be successfully trained, to give quicker and more definite and reliable information in regard to the prevalence and character of storms, and the condition of the weather on the several islands. It is calculated a pigeon will make the trip between Nassau and Key West, about 60 miles, in one hour and a half.

MAILED AT THE FIRST LAMP-POST.

SEVERAL cowboys enlisted in the Army in one of the Western companies recently ordered to Fort Myer. While they may not know much about the conventionalities of life, they can give their fellow-soldiers points at pistol practice and fighting on the plains. One of the officers having occasion to mail a letter, handed it to a cowboy and told him to mail it

at the first lamp-post. The soldier laddie from the plains jumped on his horse, galloped to the first lamp-post, dismounted, climbed to the top, opened the window and put the letter in the lamp.—*Washington Critic*.

(From the French by Town Topics.)

A DRAMA IN ONE ACT.

CURTAIN goes up. Young woman discovered seated on young man's lap. They embrace noiselessly. Door at back opens. Husband appears in travelling suit. They do not hear him. He lays down his valise and umbrella, and taking out a revolver, fires.

Ping (woman falls dead).

Ping (lover falls dead).

Husband advances, puts on his eye-glass, and gazes at them.

Husband—Heavens! I'm on the wrong floor.

[Quick curtain.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FORT STANTON.—According to your statement of service your pay foots up \$18 per month.

COBB.—It is proposed to hold the International Encampment in Chicago in October next.

P. R.—You stand No. 13 on the commissary sergeant list. You are not likely to receive an appointment this year. M. B. Y.—You stand No. 14.

J. K.—The Headquarters, 4th Artillery, are at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 8th Cavalry, Fort Bayard, New Mexico; 1st Infantry, Fort Sidney, Nebraska.

READER.—On May 17, 1888, it was decided that "the campaign against hostile Indians in Arizona in 1881, was not of such magnitude as to entitle the soldiers engaged therin to wear the 'Service in War' chevron."

W. H. T. asks: To stack arms with bayonets in single rank, at the command, Lay on loose pieces, what number lays on loose piece, and where is it placed in the stack?

ANS.—The pieces of No. 4 and the file closers and guides are laid against the stack in the most convenient places so as not to cause the stack to fall over.

M. J. A.—Post libraries and reading rooms are undoubtedly for the benefit of the enlisted men, but that is no reason why, when men are using them they should omit the usual courtesies to their commanding officer on his entering the room, i. e., to stand to attention or begin to do it which very likely the officer would cut short by telling the men to be seated. There are few, if any, occasions, when enlisted men are exempt from the exhibition of proper respect to their officers.

A. H. asks: 1. Does a soldier confined by the civil authorities, but turned over to the military authority without trial to be tried by the latter and convicted, lose his pay for the time held by the civil authority? ANS.—Soldiers confined by the civil authorities for crime, forfeit their pay during confinement unless discharged therefrom after trial and acquittal, or without trial because held innocent by the civil authorities.

2. Will the soldier have to make good the time lost in confinement by civil authority? ANS.—There is no law requiring a soldier to make good the time lost by confinement by civil authorities.

A Reader asks: The commandant of my company has laid himself liable to charges "unbecoming a gentleman and a soldier," by being intoxicated in uniform, etc., and as the majority of the company wish to bring this matter before the colonel there is a difference of opinion as to which is the proper course to pursue. Some claim a petition signed by a number of members would be the correct way, while others claim this would lay the signers subject to Court-martial. Others are of the opinion that the 1st sergeant should call a special meeting of the colonel presiding, and charge them preferred. ANS.—Company meetings are unconstitutional and we do not believe in them at all. If there are grounds for charges let the 1st lieutenant prefer them in the regular way, and let the men stand aloof and Justice take its course.

WEARING THE SWORD.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 23, 1887.

Editor *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, I have the honor to inform you that it is believed to be the custom in

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Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. BELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

GEN. BOULANGER, says a Paris correspondent, continues to paddle about in the hottest of waters. He is more a comedian than ever. The disclosure of an understanding relative to a cipher for telegraphic dispatching between the General at Clermont and M. Clémenceau in Paris shows very clearly that the soldier desires to keep in politics despite all his denials. His ridiculous theatrical departure from Paris made many enemies right in the ranks and file of those who still cling to a faith in the sincerity of his early *revanche* agitation, and his more recent outrageous violations of discipline have given trump cards to his adversaries. The *France* has published the details of an interview, supposed or real, between royalist officers and the General, in which he was asked to place himself at their head. This article is reported to have been written or dictated by Gen. Boulanger himself. The accusation thus brought against the General mentions ninety-odd officers of the army, but gives no names. A call from Paul Cassagnac has resulted in a challenge from the writer of the article. Deputy Laur has published a letter to his seconds in his coming duel, giving the names of the Generals. "This letter," Deputy Laur says, "M. de Cassagnac can read on the field of the duel—if he appears at the time appointed." M.

Laur then taunts his antagonist with having hidden in a cellar during the battle of Sedan. M. de Cassagnac has replied to M. Laur's letter denouncing him as a coward, refusing to fight till furnished with proofs of M. Laur's assertions, without which he will treat him with contempt.

The *Courrier du Soir* reports that Gen. Boulanger has requested official permission to challenge Mr. Ferry to a duel, on account of the ex-Premier's recent speech at Epinal, in which he spoke of the "noisy, uproarious, empty patriotism favored in certain circles," and denounced those who, he said, accused the Government of being anti-national because it would not allow the mob to interfere with the deliberate action of the duly constituted police powers nor follow the mob behind the car of a god of the music halls. This language was plainly understood as referring to Boulanger.

clubbed to death and then quartered. On receiving particulars of this slaughter, the Prefect sent seven missionaries to the Indians to endeavor to come to terms. Of these seven two joined them, four were allowed to return after they had sworn to assist the insurrectionary cause, while the seventh was torn in two by horses driven in opposite directions. Subsequently the Indians burned some valuable plantations, captured some cattle and overturned a number of launches with people and merchandise in them."

The newly launched French ironclad, the *Terrible*, is of the following dimensions: Length, 285 feet; beam, 56 ft.; draught of water aft, 28 ft.; thickness of armor at water line, 57 cm. forward, 50 cm., amidships, 33 cm. aft; 12 ranges of boilers. Armament—the tops all fortified; two heavy guns of 47 cm.; four guns of 10 cm.; 10 revolving cannon, tonnage, 7,105 tons; crew, 332 men; cost, greatest speed not yet ascertained.

A TERRIBLE accident happened in the Châlons camp during the recent target practice of the artillery. The breech of a gun, which had probably been badly closed—a thing frequent in the French artillery drill—was thrown violently back when the shot was fired. One of the artillery soldiers who were standing behind had his breast torn open, and died instantly; another had his legs torn off and also died as he was being taken to the hospital, while a third still lingers between life and death.

MUCH military activity is reported at Metz. The enlarging of forts and evolutions of troops are proceeding constantly. Work is conducted at night by the aid of the electric light. The balloon depart-

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT To the Officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF N. Y.

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The Headquarters of this Bureau are established in the "SUN BUILDING," Washington, D.C., under charge of Gen'l O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., (retired.) Mr. HENRY A. LYMAN, as Managing Agent, will attend to the details of the work, which will be conducted as a separate General Agency. Officers are invited to call at the Bureau and investigate the plans of the Company.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Col. WM. H. C. BARTLETT, LL.D.,
late Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at
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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN,
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IN BOTH SILK AND THE FINEST LINEN,
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AT 65 CENTS, are made from carefully selected linen, and the button holes are hand made. Every shirt guaranteed. Shirts made to order. Unlaundried, at 90 cents; Laundry, at \$1.25, \$1.49 and \$1.99. Consult Catalogue or send for instructions about self measurement.

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CHAIRS, 40 different Patterns. Folding
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OF BEECHER.** The right one write,
A. GORTON & CO., Phila.

**"THE OBELISK AND ITS
VOICES, OR THE INNER FACINGS OF
THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT, WITH
THEIR LESSONS."** An Illustrated Poem,
accompanied by Memorabilia, Orders, and two
Portraits of Washington, by HENRY B.
CARRINGTON, U. S. A., author of *Baldies of
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Smokers' Articles, &c.
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Repairing done. Send for
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Elgin and Waltham Movements. Elgin Movement,
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NEVER TO REQUIRE GRINDING and
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CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT IN
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PERFECTION. \$2 in buffalo handle; \$3 in
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LIEUT. W. R. HAMILTON,

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This work embraces instruction regarding
every detail of military life; contains every

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ment is experimenting with a view to trying the destructive effect of dynamite buried down upon forts from a balloon. Emperor William will go to Königsberg on Sept. 4. He will witness the manoeuvres of the troops from the 6th to the 9th, and will return to Berlin by the way of Dantzig and Stettin on the 11th.

WHILE the Queen was receiving the Captains of the fleet in the saloon of the royal yacht *Albert* and *Victoria*, Lord Charles Beresford, who was on the yacht, signalled to the *Enchantress*, aboard which his wife was, the following message: "Tell Lady Charles to go immediately aboard the yacht *Lancashire Witch*, where I will join her." The Captain of the *Enchantress*, when the signal was given, thought, of course, that it was a special royal command, but as the message was slowly spelled out he became greatly enraged. He had, however, to smother his feelings, not daring to report Lord Charles, in view of his position as a Lord of the Admiralty. The Captain could not refrain, however, from complaining privately to his friends, and in this way a reporter of the London *Times* learned of the incident. The result was the publication of the whole story in an early issue of that paper. Lord Charles then had no option but to resign, but he has been requested to withdraw his resignation. Disciplinarians declare that Lord Charles's conduct was virtually a gross insult to the Queen. The permanent officials of the Admiralty Office, it is said, are delighted over the position in which "Reformer Beresford" is placed by the affair.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN TAKES RANK WITH THE BEST RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD. ITS TRACK OF WELL BALLASTED STEEL PENETRATES THE CENTRES OF POPULATION IN EIGHT STATES AND TERRITORIES. ITS DAY COACHES AND PALACE SLEEPING & DINING CARS AFFORD THE HIGHEST REALIZATION OF SAFETY, LUXURY & SPEED.

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One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town, by R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago, for

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, WEST POINT, N. Y., July 21, 1887.

The date of opening proposals for LEASE OF WEST POINT HOTEL, West Point, N. Y., as stated in advertisement from this Office, dated June 24, 1887, has been postponed until 12 o'clock, meridian, **TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1887.**

The date of opening proposals for LEASE OF PUBLIC STABLE AND HOUSE OCCUPIED BY PUBLIC LIVERYMAN AT WEST POINT, N. Y., as stated in advertisement from this Office, dated June 24, 1887, has been postponed until 12 o'clock, meridian, **TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1887.**

By authority : WM. F. SPURGIN, Captain 1st Infantry, Treasurer, U. S. M. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE, NEW YORK CITY, July 12, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPPLICATE, are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A.M., August 22, 1887, for the materials, work, etc., called for by specifications and plans for steam heating and plumbing, respectively; to be seen at this office, and at the Post Quartermaster's office, at West Point, N. Y. The work is to be done on the new Gymnasium Building at West Point, N. Y. Separate proposals are required for each of the specifications. Blank forms of proposals, contracts, etc., can be had at this office and at West Point. Bids must be made in strict conformity with the terms of the plans and specifications, and must be accompanied by a guarantee bond having justification for 20 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, and a bond, with a penalty of 10 per cent., will be required upon execution of the contract. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and marked proposals for "Steam Heating," etc., as the case may be.

HENRY C. HODGES, Lt.-Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. Army, Director Quartermaster.

HOTCHKISS & CO.,

21 Rue Royale, Paris, France,

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and 113 Chambers St., N. Y.

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SINGLE BARREL
RAPID FIRING GUNS,
Mountain and Yacht Guns,
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All grades and styles of TWIST TOBACCO.

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G. RENSHAW, of Pensacola, Fla., to FANNIE R., daughter of the late Lieut. A. E. Steen, 3d U. S. Inf., and granddaughter of Gen. Pitcairn Morrison, U. S. A.

SPENCER—TRITLE—At Prescott, Ariz., July 28, Lieutenant EUGENE J. SPENCER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Miss TRITLE, daughter of Ex-Governor Tritle, of Arizona.

DIED.

BAILEY.—In Jamestown, N. Y., July 21, MARY L., daughter of Milton Bailey, and sister of Lieut. C. J. Bailey, U. S. A.

CABANIS.—At his residence, 19th Polk street, San Francisco, Cal., July 16, Dr. THOMAS T. CABANIS, formerly Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, aged 60 years and 6 months.

CHARLINE.—At Washington, D. C., July 15, Mrs. M. P. CHARLINE, sister of P. A. Paymaster McC. McDonald, U. S. Navy.

DEXTER.—At Baltimore, Md., July 11, Mrs. MARION C. DEXTER, daughter of the late Colonel Trueman Cross, Asst. Quartermaster General U. S. Army.

DUNN.—At Maplewood, Fairfax County, Virginia, July 24, Brig.-General WILLIAM MCK. DUNN, U. S. Army, retired.

MADDOX.—At Washington, D. C., July 17, Miss CATHERINE A. M. MADDOX, sister of Captain W. A. T. Maddox, U. S. Marine Corps.

SPENCE.—At "Strontia," Baltimore County, Md., July 20, CHARLES LOWELL STEWART SPENCE, in the 67th year of his age, son of the late Commodore Robert Traill Spence, U. S. Navy.

SUTHERLAND.—At Philadelphia, Pa., July 22, Mrs. MARY SUTHERLAND, widow of the Hon. Joel B. Sutherland and the mother of Dr. Charles Sutherland, U. S. Army, in the 95th year of her age.

BIRTHS.

MARSHALL.—At Milwaukee, Wis., July 26, 1887, to the wife of Capt. W. L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., a son.

MARRIED.

RENSHAW—STEEN.—At Baltimore, Md., July 28, Dr. FRANK

SHOPPING BY MAIL.

Our Large and Varied Stock of FINE FURNISHING GOODS

Ladies, Gentlemen & Children, is rendered available by our Mail Order Department, which gives prompt attention to all inquiries for samples and information.

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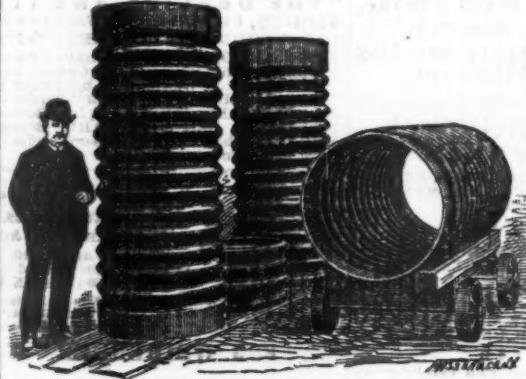


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If your druggist or grocer does not keep it, send 15 cts. for Sample Cake to the importer, A. KLIPSTEIN, 52 Cedar Street, New York.

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Calls attention to his Meerschaum, French Brier and Welch. sel Pipes, and Cigar and Cigarette Holders; also IVORY, PEARL, AMBER and TORTOISE SHELL GOODS, for which Medals and Diplomas have been received from all the International Exhibitions. A complete assortment of Walking Sticks, with Ivory, Silver, or Gold Heads—plain, carved or chased a specialty. Price Lists sent upon application. Special attention given to Repairing of Pipes and Fancy Goods, which we receive and return by Mail. Store—126 FULTON ST. Factory—213 to 229 E. 3rd St., N. Y. City.



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Boiler Flues**
MONTGOMERY'S PATENT.

MANUFACTURED of All Sizes, from the Best Open Hearth Steel Plate,

THE CONTINENTAL IRON WORKS,

THOS. F. ROWLAND, President,

GREENPOINT, BROOKLYN, N. Y.



The "Gilbertson's OLD METHOD"

is the only brand of Dipped Plates of which the makers have notified consumers—through a letter published by us some time since—that they would send **NO WASTERS TO THIS COUNTRY.**

MERCHANT & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

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FLORIDA For Army and Navy Officers Only.

ORANGE GROVES and WINTER HOMES in the famous LAKE REGION, at small cost on easy payments. Charming Climate: Healthful Location; Beautiful Scenery; Fine Lands; Profitable Investment.

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Mount Dora, Orange Co., Florida.

The Pratt and Whitney Comp'y,

Manufacturers of

THE PRATT AND WHITNEY MACHINE GUN,
IMPROVED GARDNER; plants of machinery for Armories, Sewing Machine Factories and every description of machine tools including small tools and fixtures for general work. Special machines and tools made to order. Catalogues sent on application.
HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

HENSHALL BLACK BASS ROD.

THE BLACK BASS ANGLER'S FAVORITE—Six Strip Split Bamboo, 3 joint 8 feet 9-10 inches in length; has anti-friction tie guides and three ring tops. No Dowels, all in grooved wood form. Price, Nickel Plated trimmings, \$11.00; price, German Silver trimmings, \$18.00; Chubb's "New Illustrated List" for 1887 of Fly Rods, Bait Rods, Trunk and Vaise Rods, Reels, Lines, Flies, Hooks, etc., is now ready. SEND FOR ONE.

Address

THOS. H. CHUBB,

THE FISHING ROD MANUFACTURER,

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Gate City Stone Filter Co.,

MANUFACTORY AND DEPOT, AT

Union Porcelain Works, Greenpoint, N. Y.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, AT

46 Murray Street, New York City.

"THE FILTERING MEDIUM A NATURAL STONE."

THE

BEST FILTER EVER INVENTED.

Cheap ones for the Kitchen. Fine PORCELAIN, with ICE-CHAMBERS, for Dining-rooms and Offices. Lasts a life time without change.

NO METAL USED.

All COMMON METALS generate POISON when in contact with WATER. NO CHARCOAL, SAND, or other compound used. They all ABSORB, RETAIN, and become FOUL WITH LIVING ORGANISMS. CHARCOAL has no CHEMICAL effect on WATER.

Our ice chamber does not allow the melted ice to mingle with the filtered water. The filtering medium is a NATURAL STONE, and is as easily cleaned as a water-pail.

The Union Porcelain Works manufacture China Tableware for Families and Hotels. Fine Porcelain Dinner Sets in stock and made to order.

REED & BARTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO FURNISHING WARE FOR OFFICERS AND COMPANIES' MESS.'

FACTORIES—TAUNTON, MASS.

Salesrooms—37 UNION SQUARE.

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Decumbus Rifle Sight Protector



Protects front sight & shades it when in use. Allowed by order of A. G. O. S. N. Y. in all Qualification Matches. Pronounced by experts superior to all others. Easy of adjustment; no springs or screws; simple and durable. Can be put aside without removal. Price 30cts.

For sale by LAMERSON, FURMAN & Co., 281 Broadway, New York, by the gun trade generally, and by patentee, O. H. DESEMBUS, 21 Scott St., Newark, N.J.

Proposals for Purchase of Vessels

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1887.

In accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883 (Statutes at Large, vol. 2, p. 509), sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, July 30, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which have been stricken from the Navy Register, viz:

Tennessee, appraised at \$85,000. Powhatan at \$17,000, and Ticonderoga at \$15,000, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York; Shenandoah at \$12,000. Lackawanna at \$12,000. Wachusett at \$10,000, and Cyane at \$3,000, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations offering the highest prices therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of cash (or satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy) of not less than 20 per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to one-half the amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, whose ability is certified to by a U. S. Judge, District Attorney, Postmaster, or Collector of Internal Revenue, in the district in which the sureties reside, conditioned for the payment of the remaining 80 per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining 80 per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of 20 per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. A bond need not be furnished, provided the cash deposit or certified check accompanying the proposal covers the whole amount of the proposal. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., and endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel must be included within one proposal. In the case of tie bids, the award will be made by the Secretary of the Navy by lot.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant of the Navy Yard where they are.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yard within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy

Proposals for Army Supplies.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSIONARY, ARMY BUILDING, NO. 33 W. HOUSTON STREET, NEW YORK CITY, July 5, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, July 26, 1887, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army:

Subsistence Stores.—Canned Apples, Mocha Coffee, Gelatine, F. and E. Mustard, Amer. and F. Pease, Pickles, Prunes, Toilet Soaps, Thread, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received also until 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, Aug. 5, 1887, for such supplies as may be required, viz.:

Subsistence Stores.—Canned Beef, Y. H. Tea, Vinegar, Currant Jelly, Onions, Pickles, Potatoes, Table Salt, Syrup, Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c., &c.

Subsistence Property.—Letter and Folio Post Paper, Lumber, &c., &c.

Information with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kinds, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.

G. BELL.
A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

Proposals for Army Supplies.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSIONARY, ARMY BUILDING, NO. 33 W. HOUSTON STREET, NEW YORK CITY, July 10, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday, August 10, 1887, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army:

Subsistence Stores.—C. Corned Beef, W. and S. W. Flour, Extra C. G. and C. L. Sugar, Salt, Lard, Matches, Milk, Mustard, Pickles, Pies, Toilet Soaps, Sarsaparilla, Tomatoes, Towels, etc., etc., etc.

Subsistence Property.—L. and C. Paper, Mem. Pad, Chair, Turpentine, Excelsior, etc., etc., etc.

Information with conditions, lists of articles, quantities, kinds, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened Aug. 10, 1887, and addressed to the undersigned.

G. BELL. A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

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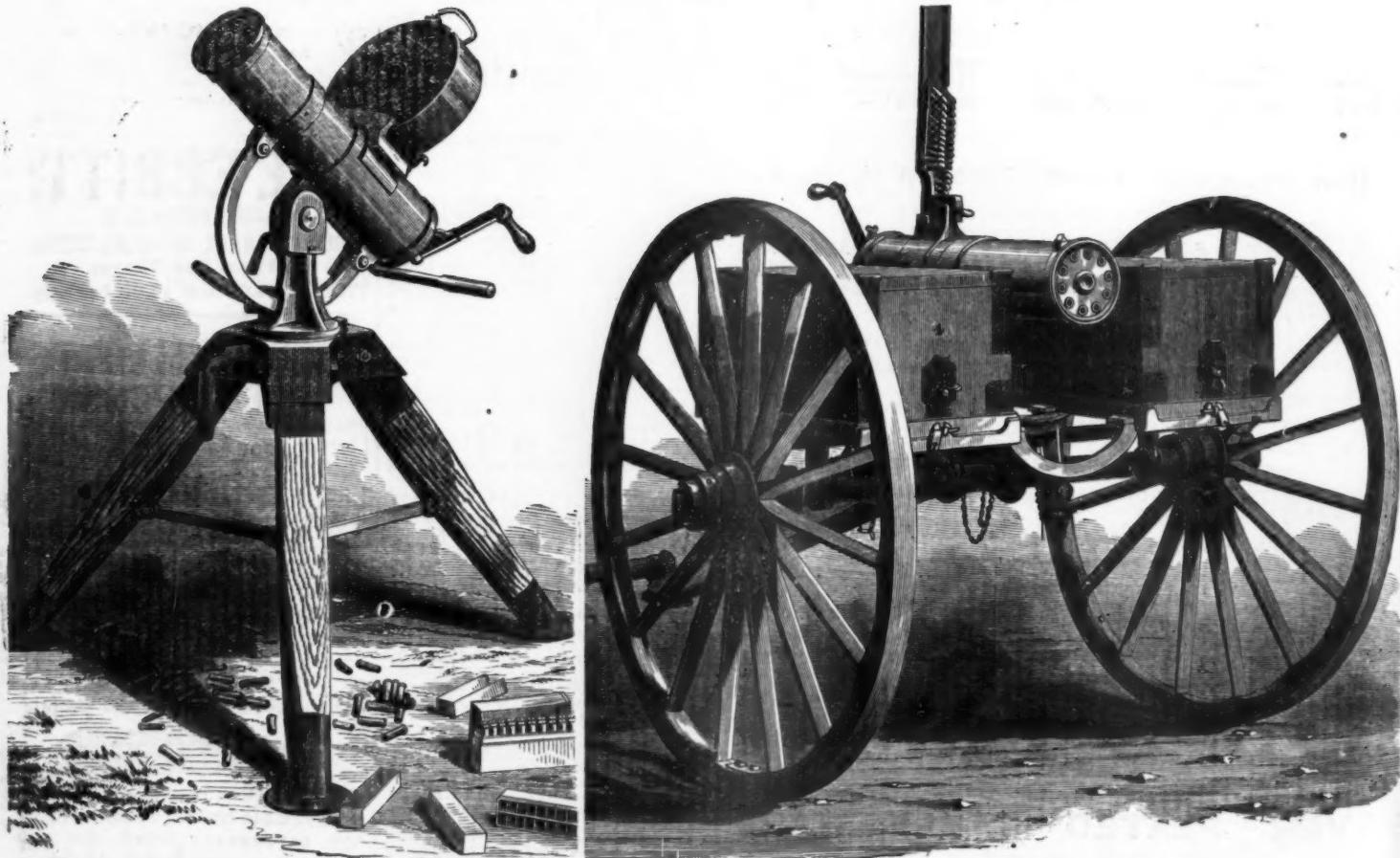
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